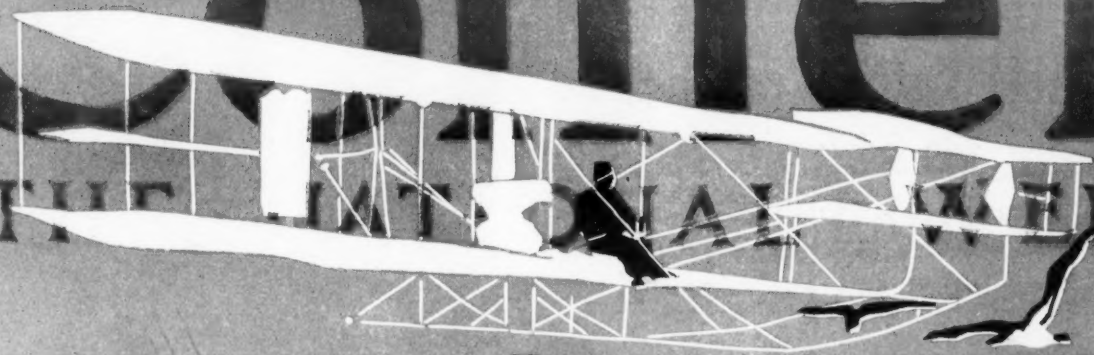


# Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
PROPERTY.  
DO NOT TAKE FROM ALUMNI ROOM.

# The First Ten Women

We have such faith in the efficiency and quality of Swift's Pride Cleanser that we have enabled every retail dealer in the United States to present a full size 10c sifting top can to each of the first ten women who ask their dealer for it.

All you have to do is ask your grocer for a can of Swift's Pride Cleanser and he will give it to you absolutely without expense.

We know that if you use Swift's Pride Cleanser once and become acquainted with its excellence, you will be a constant user and buy it regularly.



## Swift's Pride Cleanser

is a wonderful powder for cleaning, scouring, scrubbing and polishing. It cleans where nothing else will, and so well that the modern American home is made fresh and bright. It polishes the stone steps and plate glass windows in front; the bathroom floor, tiling and fixtures; the kitchen utensils and sink, and the refrigerator on the back porch. It is good for the hands and its very many uses make it a new household necessity.

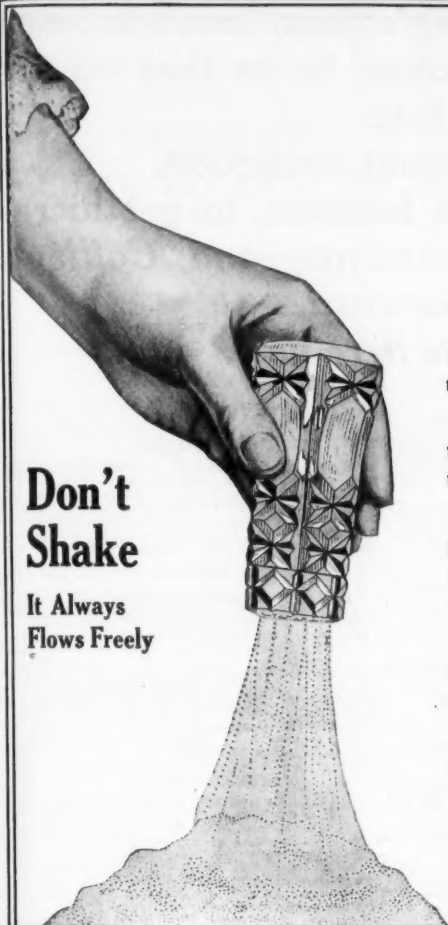
*There is no substitute for it and we want you to learn how much comfort it will give you in your home. You can be one of the first ten women if you act now and ask your grocer for your can of Swift's Pride Cleanser to-day.*

Hamilton Coupons, which are exchangeable for many useful and beautiful things for your home, are packed with each can of Swift's Pride Cleanser.

*Every grocer can get Swift's Pride Cleanser from any jobber*

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**





**Don't  
Shake**  
It Always  
Flows Freely

# This Salt Keeps Dry on Damp Days

How often have you wished for a salt like Shaker Salt—a salt that won't get hard or lumpy, that won't clog your shakers no matter how moist and sticky the weather may be.

Even in dog-days Shaker Salt keeps dry and loose. You don't have to poke and pound it. Just tip the shaker and out it flows, freely, every time. No salt but Shaker can be depended upon to do that. Wouldn't it be pleasant to know for sure that your salt would always be nice and dry?

Yet Shaker Salt is not mixed with corn starch or rice powder or flour. It is made from the purest of salt, much purer than the ordinary salt you buy in bags. It is whiter than ordinary salt; but it is not bleached—just purified so it will be fit for the best tables. No other salt manufacturer goes to the trouble and expense of taking the natural impurities out of salt.

That is why no other salt is as pure as ours. Other salt contains Gypsum. Gypsum makes good wall plaster, but it is a dangerous thing to eat. Inside of you it forms into little hard lumps—gravel, gall stones. Shaker Salt is free from Gypsum. The white, free-flowing Shaker Salt comes to you in a dust-proof, dirt-proof, damp-proof box, with a little spout through which you can fill your shakers easily, without waste or bother. And all it costs, except in the Far West, is 10c a box—10c for enough salt to last the average family, for table use, from four to six months. Isn't that a little price to pay for so much convenience and goodness?

## COUPON

Diamond Crystal Salt Co.,  
St. Clair, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I enclose two diamond shaped trade-marks from Shaker Salt packages and ten 2-cent stamps, for which you are to send me at once and prepaid, one of your exquisite all-cut-glass salt shakers.

Name.....

Address.....

If your dealer does not keep Shaker Salt, send us his name and address on this coupon, and we will tell you how you can get one of our beautiful salt shakers just the same.

Dealer's name.....Address.....

## Get a Beautiful, Imported All-Cut-Glass Salt Shaker

(Worth a full Dollar at any jeweler's) for only ten 2-cent stamps

Just like the one pictured below. Brilliant cut glass with an all-cut-glass top. No silver or metal of any kind to rust or corrode; nothing but the clean, exquisite cut glass to ornament your table. We imported 30,000 of these shakers ourselves from Austria, which we want readers of this advertisement to have.

They would cost you not less than one dollar at any first-class jeweler's, if you could get them there. This is how you can get one of them:

### How You Can Do It

Cut the diamond shaped trade-marks from two packages of Shaker Salt, which you can get at your grocer's; mail these two trade-marks to us with the coupon above, and ten 2-cent stamps to cover importing and delivery charges, and we will send you, prepaid and without further cost, one of these lustrous, rock crystal all-cut-glass shakers, to have for your very own. There is only one reason why we can afford to make you this generous offer. That is, we know that when you have once used Shaker Salt you will never have any other salt on your table as long as you live. We will gain many thousands of life-time customers through this offer.

Then go to your grocer today and get your two boxes of Shaker Salt. Most good grocers already keep it; but if your grocer does not, just send us his name and address on the coupon. Then we will mail you a small facsimile package of Shaker Salt (free) and will tell you how you can get one of the beautiful cut glass shakers just the same. Only be sure to fill the coupon out in full.

*The price of Shaker Salt, except in the Far West, is only ten cents a box. It costs little more than ordinary salt and once tried will always be used.*

**Diamond Crystal Salt Co.**  
St. Clair, Mich.

Makers of the only salt in the world  
above 99% pure

(42)

Actual Size  
Worth \$1

### Clip the Coupon Now







Do you like fragrant flowers?

## ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

(Toilet Water)

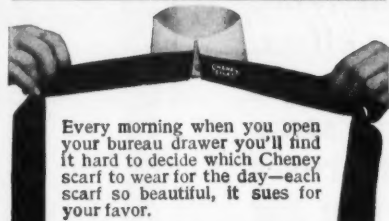
contains the very soul of the blossom. Every drop as fragrant as a freshly cut bouquet.

Lilac Vegetal is a delight for handkerchief, atomizer and bath.

The favorite toilet water for use after shaving, as it is extremely refreshing and lasting.

Ask your dealer for it, 75 cts. per bottle (6 oz.). 10 cts. sent to our American offices will bring you a liberal testing bottle. Write to-day.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD  
616 ED. PINAUD Bldg., NEW YORK



Every morning when you open your bureau drawer you'll find it hard to decide which Cheney scarf to wear for the day—each scarf so beautiful, it suits for your favor.

## CHENEY SILK CRAVATS

have set a new standard in fifty cent neckwear. These scarfs are not lined—they hold their shape—slip easily—tie in a shapely knot to suit the fashionable collars. Tubular and reversible.

Look for **CHENEY SILKS** inside the neckband

At all dealers—or by mail (state colors) 50c.

Ask to see the new Bengalines and Scotch Plaids.

CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers  
South Manchester, Conn.



## A Happy Marriage

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., which sensibly treats of the sexual relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

It contains in one volume:  
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.  
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.  
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid  
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.  
PURITAN PUB. CO., 707 Perry Bldg., PHILA., PA.



Depends for its virtues not upon strong oils, carbolic or other irritating disinfectants, but upon the presence of **Oxygen** (peroxide)—Nature's purifier.

Ask your Dentist—he knows

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS

Sample and Booklet free on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK

## BOOK BARGAINS

Our Catalog, filled with good Holiday and Library Books at Bargain Prices, sent free to any address. We are the *Oldest and Largest Mail Order Book Establishment* in the U.S. Established in 1884. We are also successors to the

**Oldest Book-store in New York**  
(Legat Bros., who began business in 1855)

We sell everything in the way of a book, and at the lowest prices; our discounts ranging all the way up to 50 per cent. If you want good books at bargain prices and prompt service, write to-day for Catalog. We refer to any of the leading New York publishers.

The Union Library Association  
225 Fifth Ave., New York City

**LOTS of FUN** DOUBLE THROAT. Fits roof of mouth; invincible when in use. Attractively illustrated and useful. Write for free Catalog. Double Throat Co., Dept. J, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.



# Collier's



Saturday, November 5, 1910

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NUMBER 7

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirtieth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1910 by P. F. Collier & Son, Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

# Big Ben

## THE NATIONAL ALARM



**BIG BEN**—not an alarm clock, but a clock with an alarm attachment, not a ticker but a restful sleepmeter.

Big Ben—a handsome, massive time recorder for the sleep room or the

living room, the writing table or the down town desk.

Big Ben—an admirable piece of clockmanship, the work of the Western Clock Company of La Salle, Illinois.

**\$2.50**

Sold by Jewelers only.  
Three Dollars in Canada.

## DAISY Air Rifle

This straight-shooting, highly perfected Daisy Special, 1000-shot Magazine Repeater, is the finest air rifle ever made at any price. Handsome, blood barrel, lives like the latest magazine hunting rifle, accurate to a hair; price \$2.50. At your dealer or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Interesting literature free.

DAISY MFG. CO., 300 Union St., Plymouth, Mich.

Other Daisy Models  
50c to \$2.00

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## SOUPS

### Stews and Hashes

A keen relish of these every-day dishes can be had by adding

## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a superior flavoring for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

See that Lea & Perrins' Signature is on the Label and Wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

## CORTINAPHONE

"The Original Phonographic Method"  
Awarded Medals—Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901  
**ENGLISH GERMAN FRENCH**  
**ITALIAN SPANISH**  
It enables any one to learn any language in the easiest, simplest, most natural way. The Cortinaphone Method makes language study a pleasure and at the same time gives you a practical speaking knowledge.  
**IDEAL HOME STUDY METHOD**  
Our free booklet tells all about the Cortinaphone Method and the Cortina courses, also our easy payment plan.  
Write for it to-day  
**CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**  
Established 1895  
385 Cortina Building  
44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

## SANITOL TOOTH POWDER

is a positive safeguard against tooth decay. Keeps the teeth white, the gums healthy and the mouth clean and whole some.

Powder or paste  
25c everywhere

## \$50 to \$75 Per Day Profits

Anyone can run this machine

Our New Climax Driller Latest Model

The well drilling business offers great possibilities for big, quick money making. Two South Dakota men made over \$100,000 in ten years drilling wells. E. A. Price of Buffalo, Minn., earned \$717 in 75 hours with our machine.

**Waterloo Well Drilling Outfits**  
have been standard for over 45 years. Every town home, farm and ranch must have its own water supply. Many drillers' time booked six months ahead. Write today for our 132-page free illustrated book. The finest and most complete ever published on this subject. (28)

**THE ARMSTRONG-QUAM MFG. CO.**  
1428 Chestnut St. (Established 1867) Waterloo, Iowa

## CLASS PINS

and BADGES for COLLEGE, SCHOOL, SOCIETY or LODGE

Either style with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel, Sterling Silver, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.; Silver Plated, 10c each, \$1.00 doz. Send for free Catalog. Special designs also made for any School or Society, at attractive prices. Send idea for estimate.

**HASTIAN BROS. CO., Dept. 476, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

# 10

## Cumulative Effect and a Process of Selection

In the long run that advertising is most effective which reaches the same people over and over again. Twelve insertions are more than twelve times as valuable as one. This is cumulative effect.

Any advertiser may have our Chartered Accountant's statement, showing that over 90% of Collier's circulation goes into the same homes fifty-two times every year. In other words, an advertiser using Collier's regularly can have the *absolute* assurance that his announcement will reach the same homes over and over again.

The process of selection, which is a necessary part of COLLIER'S subscription methods, results in automatically weeding out the undesirable subscribers from an advertiser's standpoint.

Through its branch organizations, COLLIER'S employs 3,000 subscription solicitors who are constantly engaged in securing new subscriptions or in taking renewals from professional and business men, from mechanics in factories and from women in the home. Every branch office has its verifiers, one of whom must personally investigate every subscription taken and approve it before it is accepted by our home office.

The position of every verifier depends upon the care with which he passes upon the subscriptions submitted to him for acceptance or rejection. As a result, the verifier knows the standing, the occupation and the financial responsibility of every subscriber in his district. It is a

significant fact that 20% of all the orders taken for subscriptions are rejected as "undesirables."

In this way, we are also enabled to tabulate our subscribers' names according to the occupations in which they are engaged. Any advertiser may have these statements to see for himself that the factor of waste circulation is practically eliminated.

The 575,000 subscribers to whose homes COLLIER'S goes weekly would make for the average American advertiser a well-nigh perfect, selected mailing list.

How many media of general circulation can give you a specific, certified statement showing the classes of homes in which they will place your message? How many publications can guarantee to place your announcement in the same homes fifty-two times in one year? How many, indeed, can guarantee to reach the same homes ten times, or even twice?

# Collier's

*The National Weekly*

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The Hudson



# The Truth About the Cut In Automobile Prices

For two years there has been no material advancement in Automobiles.

Models for 1911 are practically the same as those of 1910 and 1909. When manufacturers learned that Howard E. Coffin had produced his Masterpiece in the Hudson "33," and saw that such a car would have cost \$3000 in 1909 they cut their prices to meet its competition. The increased value this car gives is greater than is offered by a reduction of 25% or 30% on any Automobile.

Labor costs more, raw material is higher. It was not a reduction in manufacturing cost that caused the cut. It was fear of the only new car for 1911, the Hudson "33."

The air is filled with rumors of cheaper automobiles.

Everywhere you hear that this and that car can now be bought at so much less than list. Every day we read that this and that well-known automobile will in the future be sold at 25% to 30% less than yesterday.

The public listens with interested amusement to the excited explanations of manufacturers of why they can now sell for less, just as it hears the breathless excuse of the scared boy who runs by a graveyard on a dark night.

We are pardoned for saying, "I told you so," for in our page newspaper advertisements which were published in all parts of America, early in July, we predicted just this situation.

We said then that it was to be the survival of the fittest. We predicted then that there would be changes.

We were proclaimed mad prophets. Some said we were injuring the industry.

This was before the prices were cut. Three months have proven our prophecy correct.

You now see the result.

## What Stirred Up This Hornets' Nest?

The public has not yet realized the cause for this general and not to be wondered at stampede.

Manufacturers know. Most dealers are in the secret. Now it is your turn.

Automobile production has increased so rapidly, the demand has been so continuously large, that most makers have stopped advancement.

Practically without exception, the industry has eased up on development. Production was the cry. "More cars. Last year's models are all right. No changes are needed."

It has been that way for two years.

Early in July announcements for 1911 were made. Old models were to be continued. No changes, "just a few refinements." Same cars—same prices.

Everyone felt secure.

All manufacturers seemed to be in the same boat.

Everything seemed safe.

All manufacturers apparently were continuing their 1908-1909-1910 models into 1911, without any more than a change in the paint.

## But We Touched Off the Bomb

There was a startled, frightened gasp. Some first cut prices on the sly. Others did it openly, but without any bottom to their reduction.

Every imaginable excuse was made.

Some advertised that raw material prices are lower.

Others said that labor was cheaper—as a matter of fact skilled labor is higher.

It is no wonder that the public has looked upon this wild scramble to get business with a belief that ultimately all cars would come down in price. People have held off their buying because they have felt that all cars will be cheaper. Others advertised that prices were lower, because ———, but what's the use saying it all over again. Excuses! Excuses! You know them all.

We think it has gone far enough. Prices for some manufacturers in their desperate attempt to keep their plants busy, are actually below what they can afford to build good cars for. More injury will be done, we believe, in going on in this wild stampede.

The public should be taken into the confidence of the industry. That is why we are publishing this announcement at the cost of thousands of dollars.

## Here is What Really Happened

For two years nothing new was produced. Your 1910 car was not much different from the 1909 or the 1908 model.

In July, it became known that Howard E. Coffin was building a new car.

The trade had not yet seen it. But the fact that Howard E. Coffin was doing it turned all eyes toward the Hudson Factory in Detroit.

In August little more was known. Dealers were coming to Detroit on every train. They placed orders for more than 10,000 cars without having seen a single model.

It was Howard E. Coffin's latest—that was all they cared to know.

Concern and wonder ripened into fear on the part of manufacturers, however, the moment the car was out.

Such a value was never before known. It would have been impossible at any price five years ago. Two years ago it could not have been built for less than \$3,000.

Only a few experts had seen the car. All wanted to know how such an automobile could be sold at such a price, and they answered the question themselves in the next breath by saying "Coffin." "He can do it." "No one else can."

## What the Announcement Did

As soon as details of the HUDSON "33" leaked out, prices began to tumble. When we issued an advance catalog with descriptions, manufacturers openly began to lower their prices. When we advertised two weeks ago that the HUDSON "33" was Howard E. Coffin's masterpiece, other prices dropped. The commotion started. It was like the attempt of a merchant trying to sell straw hats on the first day of September.

Prices were cut. You can buy last year's cars cheaper. But do you want them?

## The Difference That Caused The Cut

The HUDSON "33" is a different car. No similar model with a little better value could have caused the panic that the HUDSON "33" has created. The car is so different from all others at any price, that cutting in prices was the only defense open.

Here is a car at \$1,250 that has fewer parts than any car selling under \$2,000. It is a "dust proof" automobile with enclosed valves.

It is simple and accessible. The entire chassis is free from complicated wiring, rods and other never-to-be-understood mechanism.

The motor is absolutely quiet. You can sit in the driver's seat and creep along at 4 miles an hour or jump to 50 and detect hardly a quiver or a sound.

Howard E. Coffin put into this car ideas that he has worked on for four years. He has combined all the things he has learned in the four previous successful automobiles he has produced. He has given a stronger frame than you will find on any car of its weight. By eliminating parts that have proved unnecessary, he has made a stronger car—a better car—and reduced the price.

You will find unique features in this car that other manufacturers will adopt next year, and the year after, just as they last year adopted methods that he brought out two years ago—in his famous car of that season.

He uses no fan in the HUDSON "33" except that contained in the fly wheel.

Yet the cooling is so perfect that the worst mountain roads of Pennsylvania could not boil the water in the radiator.

Every oiling part, every portion of the car, is where you can get at it with no inconvenience. Any man can drive the HUDSON "33" without having to be a mechanic. You can get your Sunday ride without a half day's tedious work of preparation on the car.

If we could illustrate to you in this advertisement all the details of this car, you would understand why manufacturers have so quickly reduced their prices. We cannot give you all the details here. It takes a book to tell them. You must see the car. Manufacturers got the information before we got our car in the hands of dealers.

We are shipping cars now. When the new fall stocks come on in all lines of merchandise, the old, unseasonable articles are reduced in price.

That has been the havoc created by the HUDSON "33."

We don't want you to buy a car from this advertisement. Don't decide

upon the Hudson from what we tell you here. But don't decide on any car until you have seen the cause for this readjustment of automobile prices. These cars that have been cut in price were worth in most cases all that was asked for them. They were the best to be had. But a new step has been made.

No matter what car favorably impresses you, you should see the HUDSON "33" before you select any. We will not be able to supply all the demand. Everyone who wants a HUDSON "33" will not be able to get it. Investigate now and decide early.

Don't understand from this statement that the Hudson has purposely undermined the situation. We have merely produced Howard E. Coffin's greatest masterpiece. He attempted nothing sensational. He has produced no new untried engineering practice. He has produced a car which in the simple way he eliminated extra parts—reduced weight, added to efficiency and given a great car, has created a sensation that is sounding in the factories and designing rooms of every automobile company on the continent.

The HUDSON "33" is being produced in one of the most modern manufacturing plants in America. Mr. Coffin's great skill as an engineer, his remarkable ingenuity, his ability to create and to adapt is backed by a trained organization that has been together in the automobile industry since its earliest days.

Within ten days to two weeks, the HUDSON "33" will be in the hands of dealers everywhere. Send to us today for a catalog. Go to Hudson dealers and talk to them about this car. If they haven't the car on hand, they will be able to show you photographs. Within a few weeks, deliveries can be made rapidly.

Whether you want a car now or next spring, if you are in the market for an automobile at any time within six months, don't fail to see this automobile that has made the cut in prices.

Let us repeat that such an automobile could not have been built for \$3,000 three years ago. Today we give it to you for \$1,250, because the genius of a great engineer is back of it. Because a well trained organization is making it. You get the same quality of materials, the same detailed attention to construction and inspection that you get in cars selling at three times its cost. In finish, in every respect, this car is in a class never before associated with the \$1,250 price. Can you afford, in the face of an advancement in engineering that has stampeded an industry, not to see this new car?

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

3180 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Hudson is Licensed Under Selden Patent.

23

**What  
Pleases You  
Will Please Your Friends**

The wise giver selects his Christmas gifts NOW. Try the Durham-Duplex Razor TODAY and you will select it as the holiday gift for your friends.

**DURHAM-DUPLEX  
RAZOR**

The one razor that every man can shave himself with easily and comfortably, combining the three essentials of a perfect razor—the Sliding Diagonal Stroke, Safety feature and inexpensive Inter-changeable Blades.

In handsome leather case, with 6 double-edge hollow-ground blades, \$5.00. Special holiday set in pig-skin cases, \$6.00, with gold-plated razor, \$7.50.

Send for illustrated booklet  
**DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.**  
111 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Quickest  
to assemble  
Easiest  
to clean



**250 Pages of Inventory Figured in One Evening**

John B. Geijsbeek, Certified Public Accountant, Denver, Colo., says: "Not long ago I was asked to verify the extensions and additions on a 250 page inventory of one of the commercial enterprises of this city. A year before I did this same work and it took me fully three days with one assistant. This year I sat down to it with one of my assistants after supper one evening and we finished it with a Comptometer a little after midnight."

Such results are possible because of the Comptometer's unequalled speed on all kinds of figuring—multiplication and division as well as addition.

Light, portable—not a fixture—can be carried from one department to another under your arm.

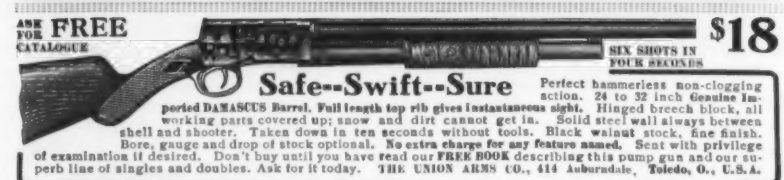
**Comptometer**  
ADDS MULTIPLIES DIVIDES SUBTRACTS

Write for descriptive booklet "Rapid Mechanical Calculation," or machine sent on free trial, charges prepaid, U. S. or Canada.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO. 1724 North Paulina Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**When Considering Floor Coverings  
INVESTIGATE  
RIXDORFER  
PARKETTS**

Ask your dealer or write direct for Booklet C  
**P. O. JUDSON & CO., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York**

**FREE**  **\$18**

**Safe—Swift—Sure**

ported DAMASCUS Barrel. Full length top rib gives instantaneous sight. Hinged breech block, all working parts covered up; snow and dirt cannot get in. Solid steel wall always between shell and shooter. Taken down in ten seconds without tools. Black walnut stock, fine finish. Bore, gauge and drop of stock optional. No extra charge for any feature named. Sent with privilege of examination if desired. Don't buy until you have read our FREE BOOK describing this pump gun and our superb line of singles and doubles. Ask for it today. THE UNION ARMS CO., 414 Hubbard Ave., Toledo, O., U.S.A.

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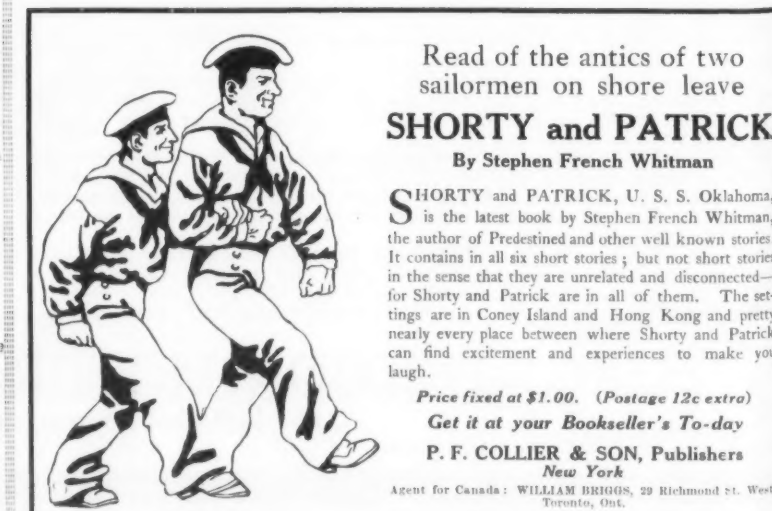
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# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, November 5, 1910

## Next Week's Issue will be the Outdoor America Number for November

And among Other Features will contain an Article by Ralph D. Paine on Giving City Children a Chance to Grow

Play is coming to be recognized throughout America as the natural right of every child. It is no longer heresy, writes Mr. Paine, for an educator to proclaim that the chief business of the lower grades of the schools is to promote healthful physical growth, and that the body of the young boy or girl demands more care than the mind. "Playground, garden, and gymnasium can help more than desk and recitation—both are needed, but the physical is first; afterward, that which is mental and spiritual."

The passing of the vacant lot in the American city was a serious loss to the children, until the new doctrine of giving them a chance to grow was propagated. Thirteen years ago, in the city of New York, there was one public school playground; there are now 261, and \$123,000 was spent in 1909 for their maintenance. New York now has spent a total of \$15,000,000 for playgrounds. Chicago has spent \$11,000,000. Altogether there are 336 cities in the United States which are maintaining public playgrounds.

## Next Week's Number will also contain:

- American Polo Through British Eyes. By Francis Grenfell
- Professional Baseball in 1910. By Herbert Reed
- The Gymnasium of the Tree Top. By Clarence Deming
- Simplifying Farming with the Gasoline Engine. By George E. Walsh
- Shooting at Game in Motion. By T. S. Van Dyke
- The Dance of the Laysan Albatross. By W. K. Fisher
- Making Hens Lay. By Julian Burroughs

## In Two Fields of Sport

There were many interesting phases to the baseball season of 1910, which recently came to a close. The rivalry between the two major leagues has never been more keen than in the recent World's Championship series—and also in other post-season games between National and American League clubs. This rivalry is the natural result of the development of baseball in its finer points and the universal enthusiasm for it. The characteristics of the season will be taken up next week by Herbert Reed.

Another type of sport very much in the public eye is polo—especially on account of the international matches which have recently taken place. There are a few radical differences between the English and American rules and styles of play, and these will be discussed next week by Francis Grenfell in "American Polo Through British Eyes." Mr. Grenfell was one of the English polo team which played last summer through the American season.

## Shooting at Its Best

Perhaps no one is better qualified to speak with authority on the subject of shooting game in motion than T. S. Van Dyke, author of "The Still Hunter," and his article in next week's issue should be of distinct value to sportsmen. There is no outdoor pursuit so fascinating, nor, indeed, so uncertain, as that of using the rifle on running game. In the case of a deer, for instance, his leaping is so swift and so variable that his position changes before the fastest bullet can reach him. He may not be shot at as he leaves the ground, for he is likely to bound in any direction; he may only be safely fired upon at the instant he curves on the descent, and at the point where he is likely to light when he strikes the ground.

## Against the Reno Divorce

This article, which was announced to appear this week, and in which Arthur Ruhl points out the fact that divorces granted by the State of Nevada are in many cases worthless in other States, has necessarily been crowded out of the present number. It will be published in an early issue.

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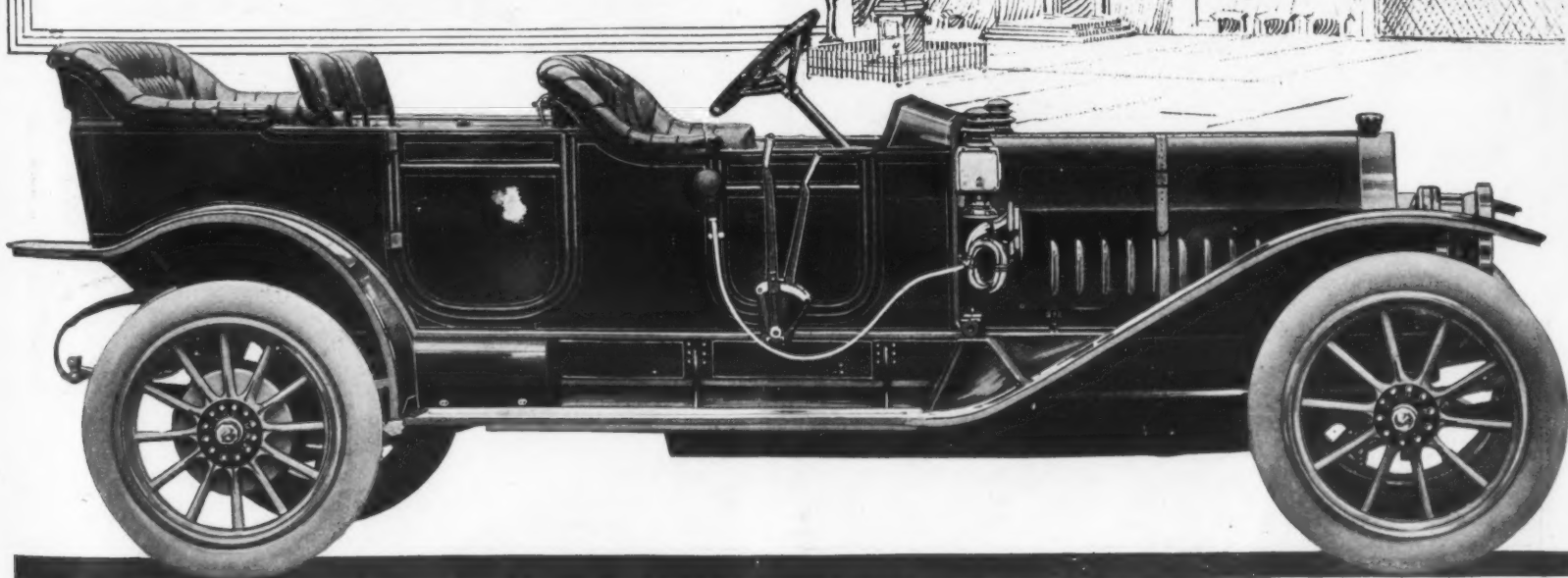
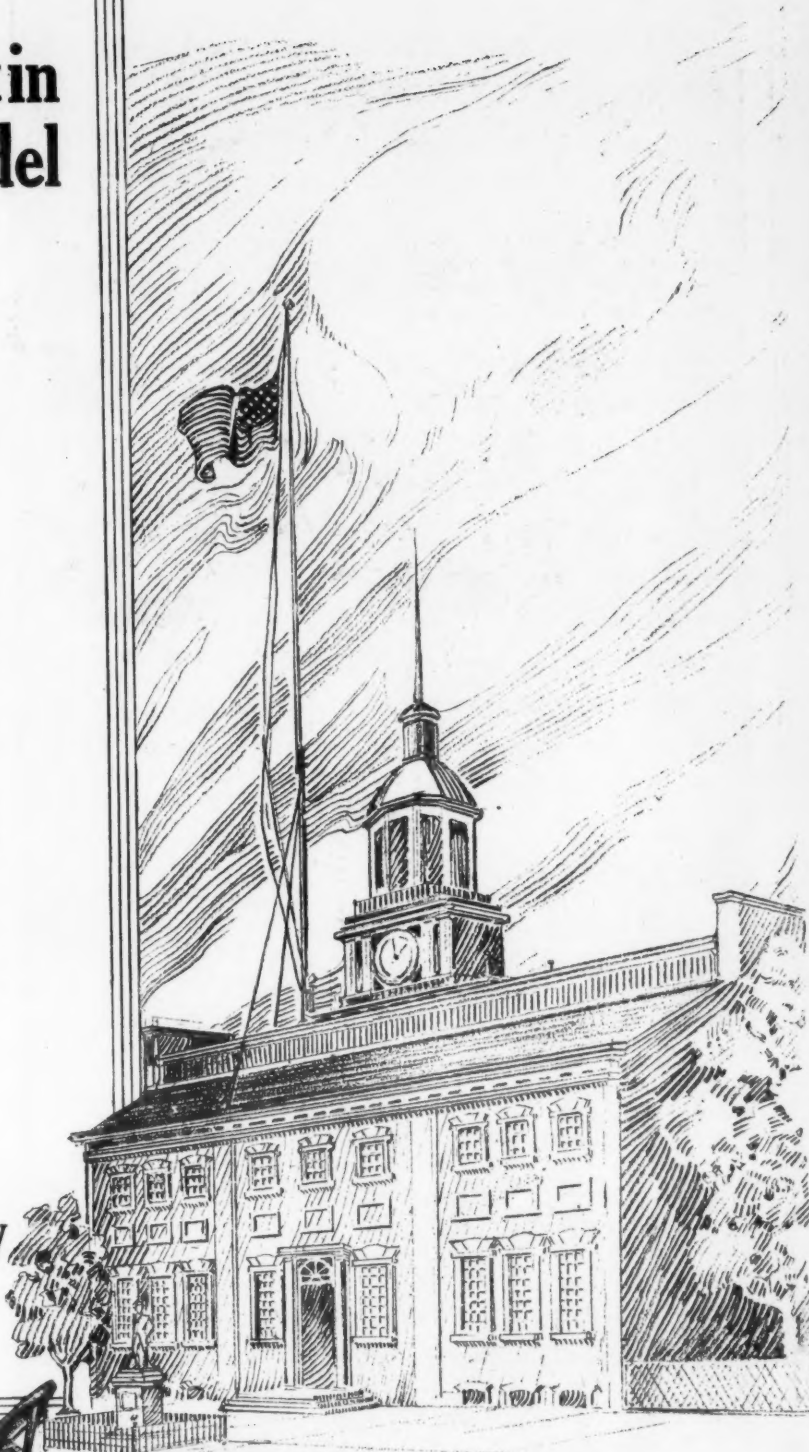
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November 5, 1910

1912

**T**HE REACTION AGAINST Mr. ROOSEVELT, as expressed in the fierce contest in New York, is not new. There has always been a reaction against him, and always will be. The election of DIX will be a blow at Insurgency, but the blow will not carry far. If STIMSON is beaten, as a "lesson" to ROOSEVELT, the chances of the Colonel's running in 1912 will be increased, because to the rest of the country the line between the old wing of the Republican Party and the new will be made more sharp, a situation the most likely to bring ROOSEVELT overwhelmingly to the front. If STIMSON wins, on the other hand, and the Old Guard is put down, the chance of Mr. TART'S successfully moving along independent lines will be much increased, and if he does prove himself progressive, steady, and independent from now until the spring of 1912 we fancy Colonel ROOSEVELT will earnestly support him for the nomination. The ex-President's only sufficient reason for running himself again would be that the tide was toward reaction, and away from his most cherished faith. Wall Street and the sulky Republican machines, in seeking to humiliate ROOSEVELT by defeating STIMSON, are therefore guided more by hatred than by reason, for they are really taking steps to make more probable the outcome which they most deplore. Immediately, however, and in the State, they will gain. They will have a fair prospect to get race-track gambling back, to take away the powers of the Public Service Commission, and to enjoy for two years at Albany the life of peace which they lost when the Governorship passed into the hands of CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. About the immediate outcome we offer no prediction. It all depends on how much the quiet man in New York State cares and understands. Wall Street has gone down into its pocket for all the money that Tammany cares to request, and what campaign subscriptions there are on the other side are in little sums, many of them for a dollar.

### Do Tigers Eat Pie?

**W**HO IS THE TAMMANY NOMINEE for State Treasurer? Alderman KENNEDY means in Buffalo what "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House JOHN" mean in Chicago. In 1903 an unexpected bidder put in the lowest bid for removing ashes, garbage, and refuse. KENNEDY and his associates held it up for nine months and then changed the basis of award so as to give the contract to another company. In 1908 a fertilizer company put in a bid that was about \$60,000 less per year than the city had been paying, and KENNEDY again made an attempt to juggle the figures and give the award to another company. In 1905 he and an associate statesman were leaders in jamming through a disgraceful franchise to a traction company. His record is full of such performances, and the selection of him shows how daring MURPHY became with the rest of the ticket as soon as he calculated that the nomination of a neutral candidate for Governor would make it safe for him to take all the rest of the pie. The great barge canal now in process of construction, and involving the spending of many millions, is the fattest single prize just now in the trough. Tammany Hall, therefore, has its eye on the State Engineer and the State Comptroller. The Republicans have nominated the present State Engineer, FRANK WILLIAMS, whose record is entirely straight, in striking contrast to the record of the preceding administration, in which the State Engineer was indicted, with several of his associates. During the trial of SKENE for misappropriation of public funds, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, his counsel, said:

"When SKENE became State Engineer the powers that nominated him demanded that he place O'NEIL in office. We will endeavor to show that the power of Tammany Hall put him in SKENE's office to put the screws to the contractors, and he began early by putting the screws to the Clinton Beckwith Company. We will show that SKENE allowed O'NEIL to run the clerical end of the office and that O'NEIL was put there by CHARLES MURPHY to squeeze money out of the contractors. . . . We can show that in the spring of 1908 there was a break between SKENE and O'NEIL, and that SKENE took from O'NEIL practically all of his powers, and wrote to the leader of Tammany Hall that he was going to discharge him. A request came back that he hold O'NEIL until after election, and he consented."

The State Comptroller, who audits all the State bills, comes next in importance, from the point of view of pie, to the State Engineer, and for this office MURPHY selected the Treasurer of Tammany Hall. The Attorney-General is also a great man on the pie question, and for his office MURPHY and Fingy CONNERS have put forward one of the most notorious cheap political gamesters in their decorative collection. Senator GRADY also is renominated. These facts show what kind of an assault the famous Tiger is now making on the State. About Mr. DIX it is not so necessary to be emphatic. His timid position, his firm's

record in attempting to raise the tariff on paper, and the general commonplaceness of his mind and career, do not appeal to us, especially when contrasted with the character and record of such a first-class candidate as Mr. STIMSON. The reason that all the trusts are so earnestly supporting DIX is clear to anybody with half a brain, and the reasons which make him satisfactory to the Republican and Democratic bosses work in the opposite direction with us, and make us hope earnestly that STIMSON and ROOSEVELT may gain from the independent vote what they are going to lose with the mossback Republicans.

### Study

**A** FRIEND ASKED MR. ROOSEVELT if a certain American statesman was an honest man.

"Well," he said, "if JOHN HAMPDEN is your standard, no. But using the expression to mean what we usually do mean by it, he is."

Not many of our public men call in JOHN HAMPDEN to illustrate their passing and casual remarks, nor do many of them reflect as constantly as the Colonel upon the conclusions to be drawn from what has happened in the past. It is not always recognized, but the fact that he is a student is one of the most salient facts in his career.

### A Sequence of Ideas

"**S**HE IS A WOMAN of exceptional charm, off the stage as well as on, and her mother and colored maid travel with her."—The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) "Sentinel."

### Cox and Hunt

**T**HE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI have an opportunity to hit GEORGE B. COX's organization in Hamilton County another blow this fall. Two years ago a political miracle elected HENRY T. HUNT, a Democrat, prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County. The malice and machinery of COX's gang have since been bent toward tripping up and beating down the young prosecutor's efforts. Surrounded by COX-made judges, HUNT has well earned not only his salary, but the gratitude of Cincinnati. He has asked for no favors from COX, and he has given no quarter. He has made Cincinnati a better place for the young to grow up in and the grown to live in. He has closed her notorious concert halls. One of his detectives was arrested in the performance of duty and convicted as a vagrant, although the testimony showed he was in the employ of HUNT. COX's judges granted injunctions against HUNT's activities long enough for protected gamblers to put away the evidence of their guilt. One public service corporation paid a remarkable tribute to HUNT's integrity and fearlessness—it burned its books as soon as he took the oath of office. COX himself has risen, by politics alone, from the tenderloin to the presidency of a great trust company. The latest exposure in Ohio shows COX's bank officials hastening to Columbus with the State funds, in order that they might be counted and reported as safe in the State vaults. They were taken back to Cincinnati in handbags the following day, to do service in COX's bank until the next quarterly settlement became due at the State capital. COX and his gang do not care for HUNT.

### Promptness

**I**N A FEW DAYS Dr. CRIPPEN is to be executed for the murder of his wife. They do these things differently in this country. In England they get the evidence, render the verdict, and perform the final duty, without turning the law into an endless game of delays and tricks.

### In Various States

**M**ASSACHUSETTS SOME WEEKS AGO gave every promise of going Democratic. The Republican ticket is headed by an honest man who is, in his own genuine convictions, everything that the public service corporations desire. The Democrats threw their chance away. Mr. FOSS was nominated practically by Mr. WINSOR, acting for the Boston utilities in connection with FITZGERALD. It was a shameless act, and ended any prospect of Democratic victory. The solution for some independent minds will be to vote the Socialist ticket as a protest against Democratic crookedness and Republican Bourbonism.

Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and Colorado are examples of States where the independent may well vote the Democratic ticket and give the Republican machine a well-earned punch.

In Wyoming the Democrats and Insurgents are combined and deserve as large a progressive vote as the State can boast.

Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Washington are examples of States where the progressive wing of the Republicans is in control,

and deserves full confidence. California and New Hampshire are States where both parties have done well.

These are but illustrations, intended to encourage discrimination against blind old-style party herding. Of course, individual fitness should always be decisive. The record of every Congressman should be studied. Readers who have kept track of Mr. SULLIVAN's department will have the needed information.

#### A Good Example

NEXT TUESDAY a Republican candidate, running on a real Democratic platform, will be elected Governor of Tennessee by the aid of Democratic votes. The result will be as novel as the spectacle, two months ago, of a column of Confederate veterans marching through the streets of a Southern city to endorse the nomination of this same candidate. Nothing more encouraging to non-partizanship, or more wholesome in any aspect of politics, has been seen in the United States this year. By this incident, Tennessee marks its superiority in enlightenment over Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and several other hidebound Republican States.

#### A Poet

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY stood very high in contemporary American literature. Many careful readers would put him first in our poetry; all would put him near the first. As a dramatist he might have gone far. His first play, "The Great Divide," was followed by "The Faith Healer," which never had a proper production, and could not at the best have equaled the popularity of "The Great Divide," but, if put on in the right way, might have had a marked triumph with a reasonable number of people. MOODY was a poor boy, who worked his way through Harvard, and did remarkable literary work even in his freshman year. A notable thing about him was his entire freedom from compromise. He set his mind upon his goal at the beginning and never faltered. Consequently his style became purer and his thought more firm with every passing year, up to the time he was struck down by the disease which ended in his death. His life was much too short, but highly worth the living.

#### A Drug Case

A VERY INTERESTING JUDGMENT is expected from the Supreme Court of the United States before long. Section 8 of the Pure Food and Drugs Act is as follows:

"That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

Under this section the Department of Agriculture attacked "Dr. JOHNSON'S Mild Combination Treatment for Cancer." The lower court decided that as the statute was a criminal one, creating a new offense, it must be strictly construed, and so construed would not make it an indictable offense to mislead buyers as to curative or healing properties of the drugs. If the Supreme Court agrees to this interpretation it will be a sad blow to the purpose of those who were most instrumental in bringing the legislation about, but it will then be up to all of us to attempt to secure additional legislation covering false claims also. The lower court merely argued that such a purpose was not made clear in the language of the Act.

#### Kent on Immigration

THE INSURGENT REPUBLICAN candidate for Congress in the Second District of California, WILLIAM KENT, is known throughout the country for his frankness as well as for his intelligence. In one of his speeches during the present campaign he admitted that race problems are the most difficult of all problems and took a strong stand against the introduction of aliens who can not be assimilated. The argument that Asiatic labor is needed in the West, he said, was on a par with the argument that brought about African slavery:

"Let us cut down our household service; let us work toward conditions that dignify every form of honest toil; let us, under democracy, do for ourselves the things that have to be done. Even if in the period of adjustment we suffer in a measure, we shall at least be true to the future of our country and to the ideals of democracy."

"It is as certain as that the sun rises and sets that those who use the land will eventually own or control the land. It is well if we can force our unemployed and our malemployed back to the land where they will be producers and not merely eaters. If we continue the artificial status of to-day, and require aliens to feed us, we are on the pathway to the destruction of our race, for we shall cut ourselves off from our supply of necessities."

Mr. KENT stands for the fundamental right of the nation to judge of its own citizenship, and he is on safe ground in his contention that the citizenship of the United States would not be improved by any let-up in the present policy toward the Orient.

#### Wrong for the Bench

WE SHALL NOT BELIEVE, until compelled to, that the President will make the mistake of putting ELIHU ROOT upon the Supreme Bench. He did powerful and distinguished work as Secretary of War and Secretary of State, but the Supreme Bench, with great industrial principles to decide, is no place for him.

#### One Kind of Tribute

THE MOST WIDELY PARODIED bits of poetry and prose would be hard to identify. Probably the "To be or not to be" soliloquy would hold first place. A high position would certainly go to "My Mother," written by a Miss ANN TAYLOR. The poem is dimly known to many, with its three riming interrogatory lines, followed by a fourth which insistently refrains the title. An old collection gives over one hundred parodies and imitations of the verse, and, of course, this does not include the host which have been written since. Among those given are: "My Bishop," "My Chignon," "My Tutor," four on "My Uncle," "My Tailor," "My Dentist," "My Relations," "My Bicycle," "My Landlady," "My Punch," "My Nose," "My Stockings," and "My Whiskers." Can many poems boast of having inspired so many parodies, covering so wide a field of topics?

#### A "Business Administration"

MAYOR BUSSE of Chicago promised a business administration. His immediate friends and associates are not complaining. They would welcome a continuance of the same good thing. His secretary managed a concern, whose assets consisted principally of a few chairs and a typewriter, that found the city a ready—and a generous—customer. One of the Mayor's chums, CUMMINGS by name, organized a castings company about the time the Busse administration came into power. The city has been a good customer, prices have been right, and the business has prospered. The coal interests—the Mayor has been in the coal business himself—paving contractors, and some others have found business pretty good under this "business administration." An investigation, authorized by the City Council, has made known the facts. The Commissioner of Public Works and the Assistant Commissioner resigned under fire. The discharge of other officials has been recommended. Yet through it all the administration has hoped to "bluff it through." One chief of police became impossible. He was replaced by a man reputed to be honest and effective, yet the police ring still exists. The well-meaning chief of police is just a "front"—a "dickey." The Mayor himself goes on pulling wires, playing the game: "beating the game," when necessary. A ward heeler grown into a city boss—tricky, unscrupulous, but masterfully clever at practical politics.

#### Smith and Clough

JOHN DREW is appearing in a comedy by SOMERSET MAUGHAM called "Smith"—a good comedy, with more of wit and reality than the usual play can show. It is fresh and original, and what we are about to point out is merely coincidence, of which the world is full. ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH wrote a pastoral called "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich," in which an Oxford student corresponds to the part taken by JOHN DREW and a simple rustic maiden to "Smith." As in the Maugham play, the hero scorns the weaknesses of the childless and amusement-seeking rich, and is won to the solid attractions of the parlor maid. So CLOUGH:

"Oh, if our high-born girls knew only the grace, the attraction,  
Labour, and labour alone, can add to the beauty of women."

The charm of womanhood is found in

"... a capless, bonnetless maiden,  
Bending with three-pronged fork in a garden uprooting potatoes."

The contrast is the well-to-do girl, to whom one offers unneeded arms, or with whom one walks through the dismal quadrille, or rides in a carriage—the girl of the

"Utter removal from earth, and the objects of living."

Those who have found "Smith" so enjoyable liked it for the light way in which it unfolds a moral not unlike this:

"Better a crust of black bread than a mountain of paper confections,  
Better a daisy in earth than a dahlia cut and gathered,  
Better a cowslip with root than a prize carnation without it."

Or, to get from the garden to the house:

"Home from the river or pump, moving stately and calm to the laundry;  
Ay, doing household work, as many sweet girls I have looked at,  
Needful household work, which some one, after all, must do,  
Needful, graceful therefore, as washing, cooking, and scouring."

CLOUGH's country maiden calls the Oxford man "Mister" and "Sir," even in scenes of love, and is held back by

"Terror nameless and ill-understood of deserting her station,"

and by the fear of inequality in marriage. Also:

"I have been used all my life to help myself and others;  
I could not bear to sit and be waited on by footmen."

We heartily recommend to those of our readers whose private or town libraries contain a copy of CLOUGH to read a poem which is full of the eloquence of work—and also to see "Smith" if it comes their way. They will observe, be it said, that in both the poem and the play the hero and the heroine go into a new and primitive country in order to give to unconventional marriage a promise of success—JOHN DREW and "Smith" to South Africa, CLOUGH's hopeful couple to New Zealand. Our readers are warned not to write letters reminding us of "Caste," "The Mollusc," "The Admirable Crichton," and other plays dealing with social distinctions, for the analogy between "Smith" and the Clough poem is more exact. The two stories discuss work with a similarity of thought not to be found in the other plays.

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# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Hurricane in Havana—Navigating the Streets on Planks

THE island of Cuba suffered heavily both in life and property from the terrific Gulf storms which began with light rains on October 13, and developed into a series of almost continuous cyclones. Serious damage was inflicted on the tobacco and food crops, while the losses in the city of Havana alone have been estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. These same storms caused great havoc on the southern coast of the United States, especially in Florida, flooding towns and demolishing crops; and also aided in driving the balloon America out of her course from Nova Scotia nearly to Bermuda. In Havana the flood overran all the seaward section of the city, leaving it under several feet of water. The residents of lower floors were compelled to take refuge on higher levels, while detachments of soldiers and fishermen, assisted by members of the Red Cross, paddled up and down the streets with boats, rescuing hundreds of persons from buildings which threatened momentarily to collapse.



A squad of soldiers guarding a train at a station in Paris

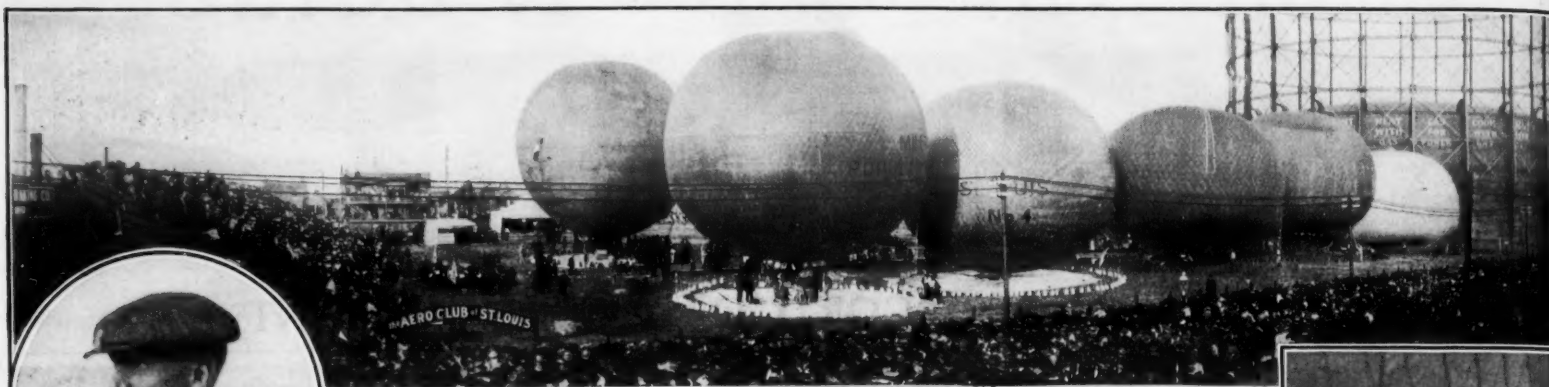


Boulogne strikers urging chauffeurs not to carry Americans to Paris

### The Government Puts an End to the Railroad Strike in France

THE strike committee of the Railroad Men's Union, on October 17, voted to call off the strike which for a number of weeks had seriously tied up the transportation business of France. Its collapse was due to the stringent and effective measures of Premier Briand, who treated the leaders as criminals rendering traffic by rail dangerous to life. The Premier placed many of the prominent agitators under arrest and used military force without restraint for the protection of life and property. A number of attempts were made to blow up trains even when the strike was formally called off by the committee—one train was derailed on October 17, while several others had narrow escapes. A dozen bombs were exploded in Paris; and one explosion in Versailles was so violent that it shook the entire city. These disturbances, however, were attributed to anarchists, and not to the striking railroad men, who agreed to return to work on the day after the action of the committee.

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



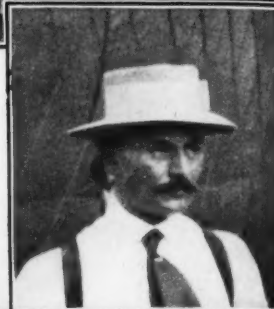
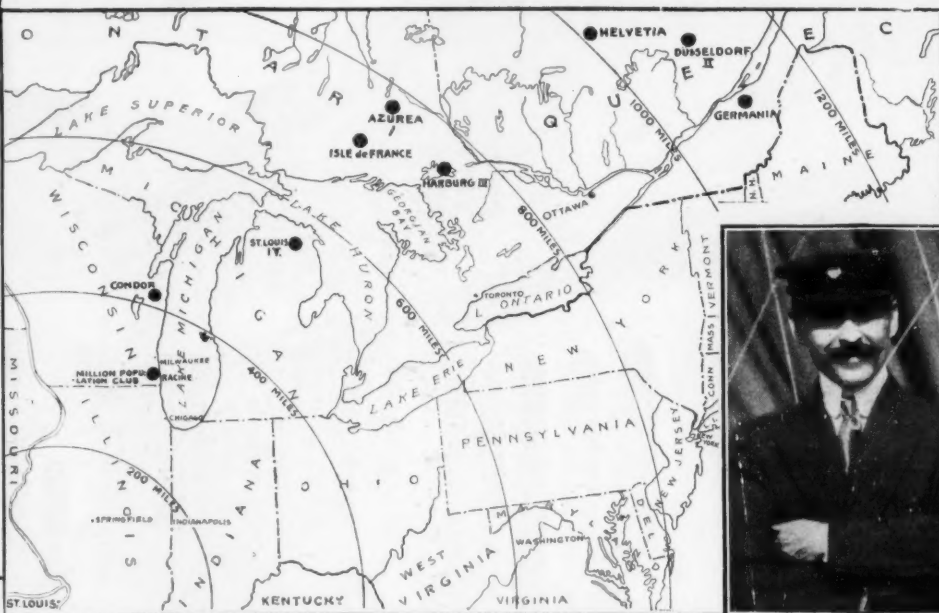
The start of the ten competing balloons, October 18, in the International Balloon Race from St. Louis



Lieutenant Hans Gericke  
Pilot of the Dusseldorf II



Colonel Theodore Schaeck  
Pilot of the Helvetia VII

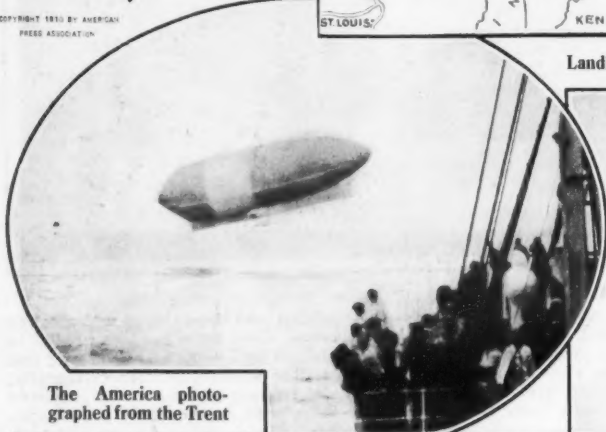


Leblanc, pilot of the Isle de France

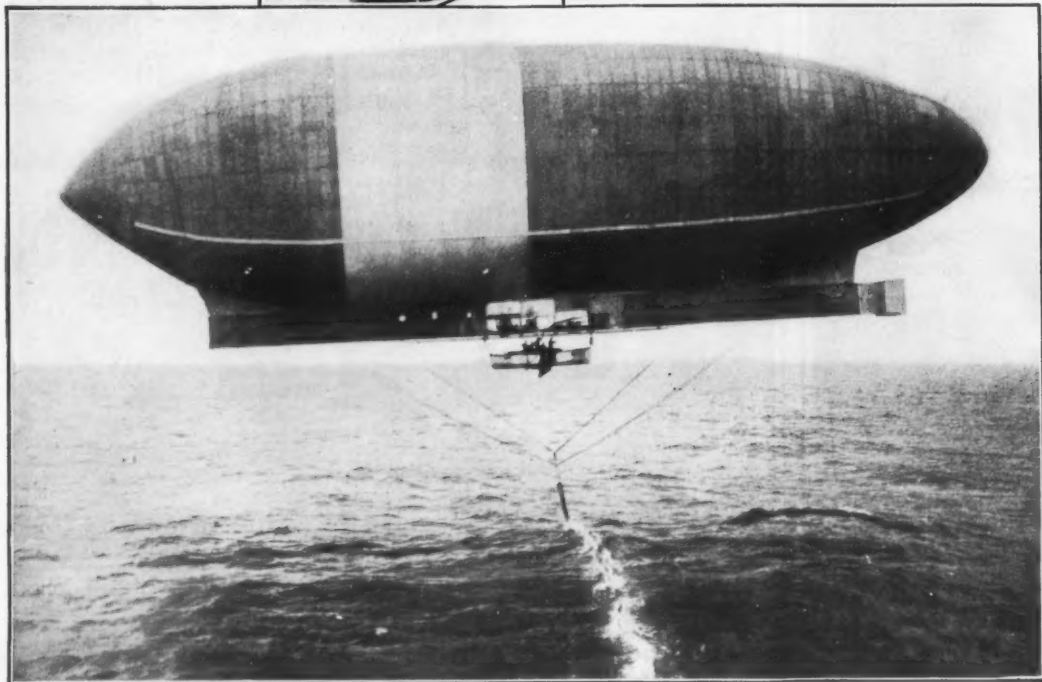


Pilot Messner  
Of the Azura

Landing-places of the several competing balloons.—Capt. Giraudan of the Azura



The America photo-  
graphed from the Trent



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The airship America in mid-ocean—showing the much-blamed equilibrators dragging in the sea



Along the bridge of the America

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY PICTORIAL NEWS CO.  
COPYRIGHT 1910 BY PICTORIAL NEWS CO.  
Rising into the air after  
the life-boat was released

## Over Land and Sea in Balloons

THE month of October was one of unusual activity and adventure in the air. The attempt of the dirigible balloon America to cross the Atlantic and the International Balloon Race from St. Louis aroused great interest in these types of air-craft. The balloons which sailed from St. Louis made the most notable race on record, on account of time in the air and distance covered. Two for several days were lost to the world. One of them, the Dusseldorf II (Germany), was finally reported at Kiskisink, Quebec, approximately 1,200 miles from St. Louis; while the America II, after rescue parties had been organized, was reported at Lake Tshis-tigam, Quebec, more than 1,300 miles from St. Louis.



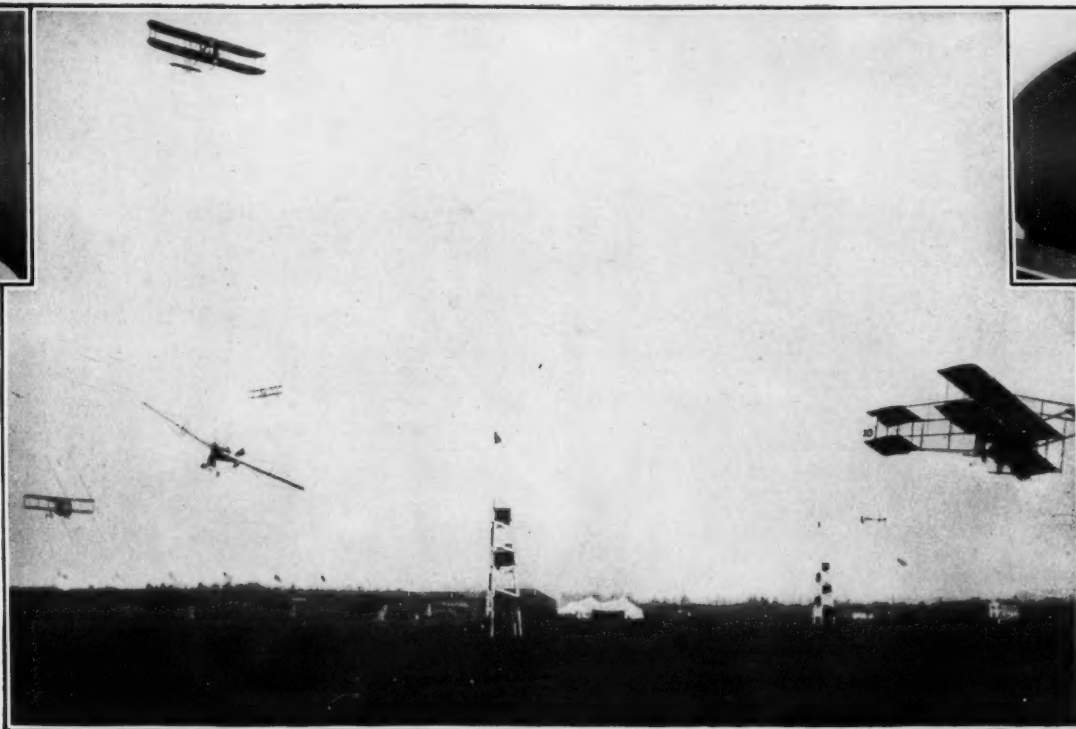
# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



Moissant's cat which crossed the English Channel



John B. Moissant



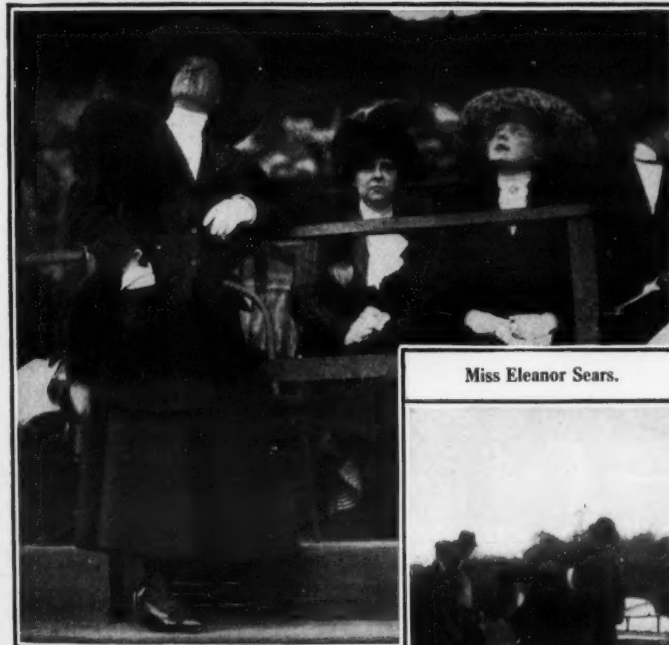
Five aeroplanes in the air at the same time over the course at Belmont Park



Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr.



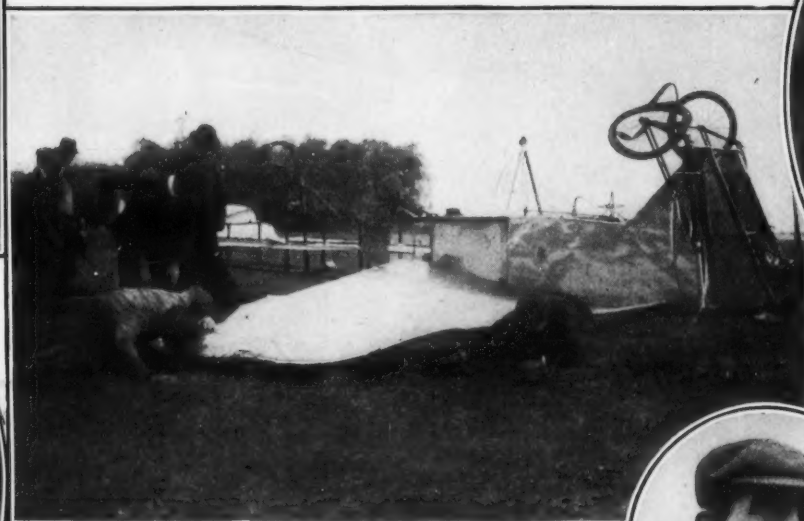
J. Armstrong Drexel



Miss Eleanor Sears.



The English team: Ogilvie, Radley, Grahame-White, McArdle



Moissant's monoplane smashed by the wind—the aviator was not hurt



Miss Angelica Brown



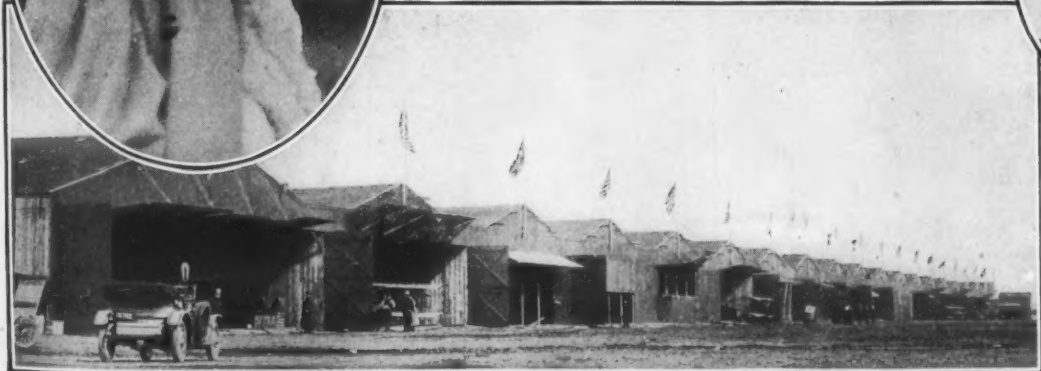
Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.



Hamilton and Parmalee, of the American flyers

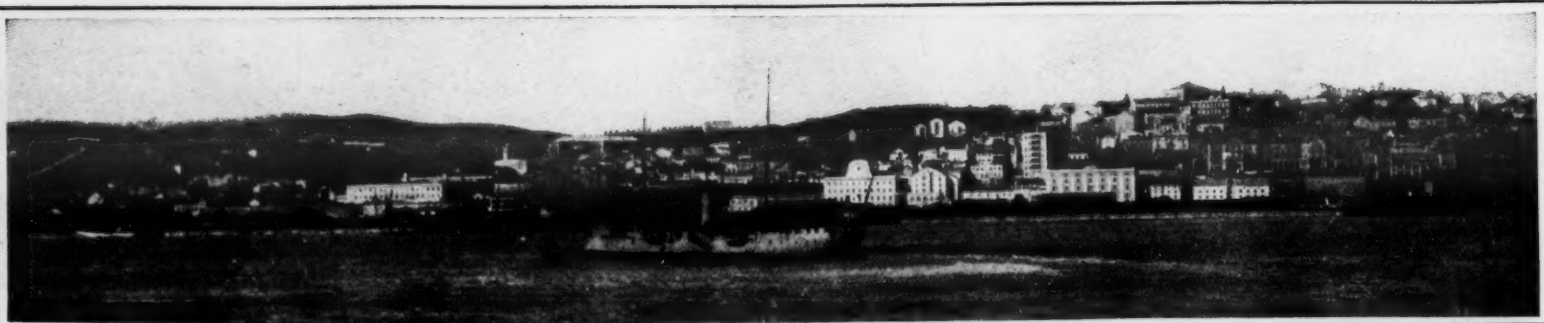
## The International Air Meet

THIRTY flying men, from Europe and America, entered in the tournament which took place at Belmont Park, New York, October 22-30. It was the most important aviation meet which has yet been held, since the prizes offered amounted to more than \$70,000, together with a division of the gate receipts. The International Cup, for speed, was the principal trophy—won at Rheims last year by Glenn Curtiss, with the result of bringing the present tournament to America. On October 25 Ralph Johnstone broke the American height record by ascending—into a snowstorm—7,303 feet

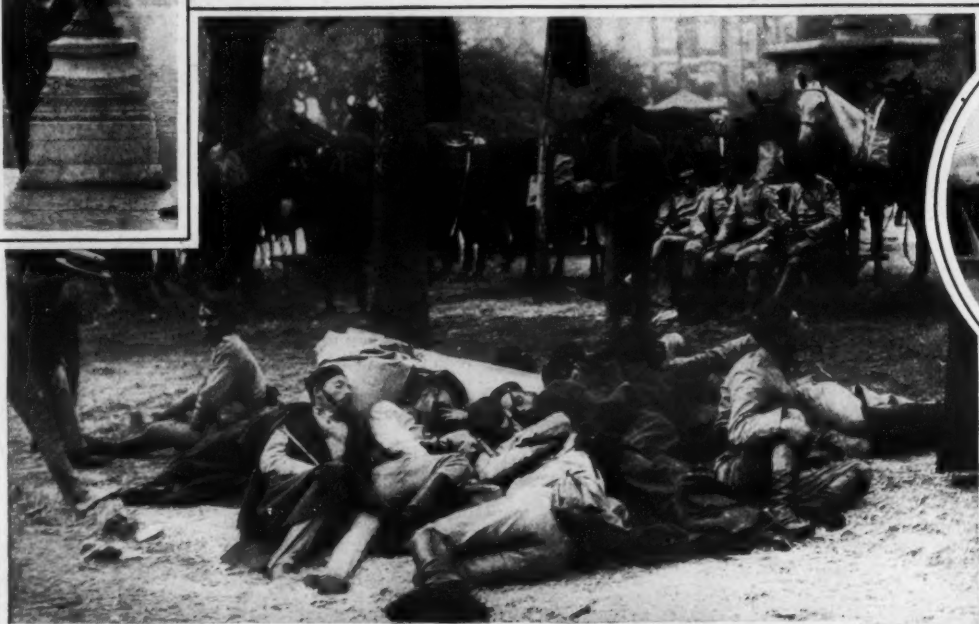


The hangars in which the aeroplanes were stored

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



THESE photographs of the capture of Lisbon by the Revolutionists show a warship in the harbor firing upon the Necessidades Palace, and one of the lamp-posts of the city in the line of the shells—some of the buildings of the leading thoroughfares, as indicated below, were completely wrecked. To the right a squad of bluejackets are escorting a Royalist prisoner through the streets. After the battle of October 4 the soldiers of the Second Regiment, exhausted, slept in the Place Dom Pedro. The Republican flag may be seen waving above one of the guns of a battery in the oval picture; and as the Second Regiment marched through the streets carrying these flags they were enthusiastically received by the people. King Manuel, meanwhile, was on his way to Gibraltar, where he took shelter under British protection, and from which place, together with his mother Queen Amelie, he sailed—with royal honors—to England. A few days of rioting followed the installation of the new Republic, but Lisbon soon settled back to its normal routine



Driving a King from Portugal



# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



A part of the crowd of 26,891 which witnessed the opening game at Philadelphia, October 17



Eddie Collins making Philadelphia's first hit



The Philadelphia bluecoats were very much to the front

## The World's Championship in Baseball

THE Philadelphia Athletics, representing the American League, defeated for the world's title the Chicago Cubs, pennant-winners of the National League, in a series of five games, of which the Philadelphia team captured four out of a possible seven and the Chicago players one. The first contest was held at Philadelphia on October 17, and, with an attendance of 26,891, Philadelphia took the game, 4 to 1; the second game, the following day, was also won by Philadelphia, by 9 to 3, before 24,597 people. The clubs then traveled to Chicago and opened for the third game on October 20. With 26,210 fans in attendance Philadelphia was again triumphant, 12 to 5. In the fourth game Chicago came to the front with 4 tallies to Philadelphia's 3. Attendance, 19,150. At the fifth game 27,371 people were present, and Philadelphia, by making 7 runs to Chicago's 2, won the series and the World's Championship pennant. The total attendance at the five games was 124,219; the total receipts amounted to \$174,000—\$14,000 less than last year



Fans making use of every possible point of view

# Comment on Congress

By MARK SULLIVAN

**W**ILLIAM A. RODENBERG lives in East St. Louis, in the southwestern part of Illinois. For ten years he has represented these five Illinois counties in Congress—their names are given in order that every voter may be aware of this opportunity to pass on Mr. Rodenberg's case:

BOND, MADISON, MONROE, SAINT CLAIR, and WASHINGTON.

Some weeks ago Mr. Rodenberg addressed the Illinois Association of Postmasters at his home. There are records of the meeting in all the St. Louis papers. The "Post-Dispatch" quotes Congressman Rodenberg as saying:

"That muckraking, cheap, fake, and reform magazines should be denied the second-class mail privilege."

The St. Louis "Star" quotes him slightly differently:

"He blamed the postal deficit to a large degree on what he called the cheap, fake, reform magazines, and declared that they should be made to pay postage at the full ounce rate instead of one cent a pound."

Congressman Rodenberg loves the Treasury of the United States and watches it ever closely. This is proved by an episode in his Congressional career which is now a little over five years old. The Fifty-eighth Congress ended at twelve o'clock noon, March 4, 1905. The Fifty-ninth Congress began on exactly the same hour of the same day. There was no actual interval of time between the two. There was merely what was generally called at the time "a constructive recess." That being so, the members of Congress would naturally not be entitled to their allowance of ten cents a mile for the trip to their homes and back, but some proposed to have the money whether they made the journeys or not. On March 1 there was what was described at the time as "the most shameless piece of petty pilfering recorded since the 'back-pay grab' that ended so many political careers in 1873." On that day Congress included in the general deficiency appropriation bill an item appropriating \$190,000 to pay mileage to Congressmen for their journeys home and back during the constructive recess. Among the members who voted to pay themselves for trips from Washington to their homes and back—made in their arm-chairs in the House between noon of one day and the same noon of the same day—was Rodenberg of Illinois.

## Traveling Expenses Without Travel

**S**OME of the men who are members of the present Congress and candidates for the next, who were also in the Fifty-eighth Congress and voted for this mileage grab, are these:

### Republicans

BURKE, S. D.	HOWELL, N. J.	SMITH, Iowa.
CRUMPACKER, Ind.	HOWELL, Utah.	SNAPP, Ill.
DRAPER, N. Y.	HUMPHREY, Wash.	SOUTHWICK, N. Y.
FORDNEY, Mich.	LOUDENSLAGER, N. J.	STERLING, Ill.
GARDNER, N. J.	MANN, Ill.	SULLOWAY, N.-H.
GRAFF, Ill.	MARTIN, S. D.	

### Democrats

AIKEN, S. C.	BROUSSARD, La.	FITZGERALD, N. Y.	LEGARE, S. C.
MAYNARD, Va.	PUJO, La.	RAINEY, Ill.	

It is interesting to notice that three Republicans who have since gone higher were in the Fifty-eighth Congress and voted for this grab. They form a striking group: Vice-President Sherman from New York, Senator Lorimer from Illinois, and Senator Brandegee from Connecticut. It ought to be said that this grab was not successful, for the Senate did not pass it; it ought also to be said that at the time the salary of a Congressman was only \$5,000 a year, which was

not enough. It was raised later to \$7,500. This is hardly an extenuation; as a critic said at the time:

"Lacking the courage to raise their salaries openly, they tried to eke them out by a petty subterfuge—traveling expenses without travel. They failed to realize that shabby tricks of this sort would be infinitely more revolting to public sentiment than a frank proposal to raise Congressional salaries on the ground that the laborer was worthy of his hire."

### California

**T**HIS paragraph, which is Section 55A of the Penal Code of California, is sent to COLLIER'S by Mr. R. Webster Johnson of Modesto. Persons who take pleasure in the sardonic type of humor ought to read it closely:

"Any person . . . who solicits or demands of any candidate for the Legislature, . . . or for any legislative body, that he shall vote for or against any particular bill or measure which may come before such body to which he may be elected, and any candidate for any of such offices who signs or gives any pledge that he will vote for or against any particular bill or measure that may be brought before any such body, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and any candidate convicted under the provisions of this section is, in addition, disqualified from holding the office to which he may have been elected. The provisions of this section do not apply to any pledge or promise that any such candidate may give to a convention by which he may be nominated." . . .

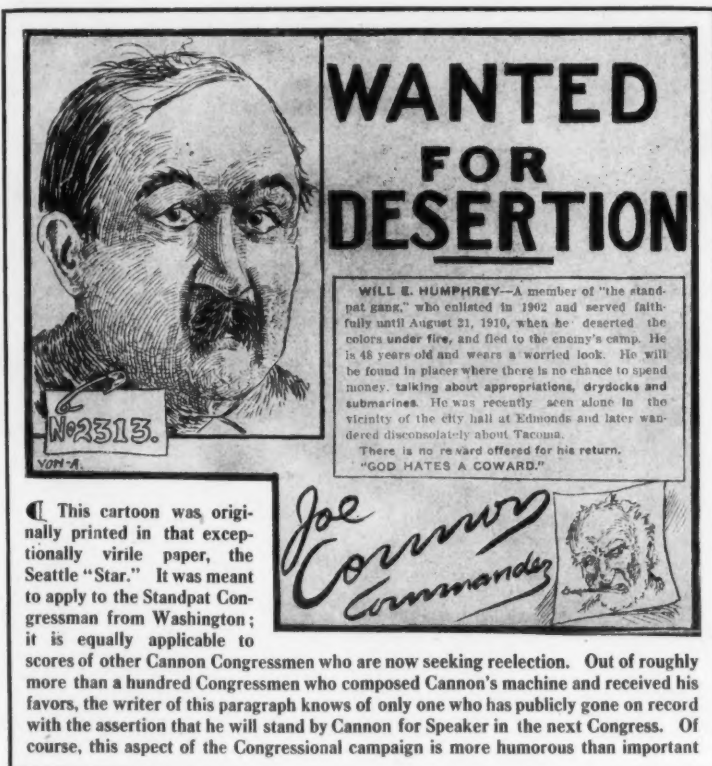
As Mr. Johnson observes, the obvious effect of this statute is that "when a candidate in California is 'heckled' he reaches into his pocket and brings out a copy of '55' and reads it to his interrogator, and adds: 'I would like to state my position, but being a law-abiding citizen,' etc." Is there anything approaching this upon any other statute books of any other State or country in the world? Happily the Southern Pacific Railroad is not able to pass statutes concerning the qualifications of members of Congress; otherwise the people of California could not have exacted from Messrs. McKinlay, Needham, and various others, their pledges to vote against Cannon for Speaker. The Southern Pacific Railroad believes in representative government; it abhors direct legislation, direct primaries, and everything else that restores power to the people.

### Vote for Democrats in Pennsylvania

**B**ARRING local considerations, with which each voter should make himself familiar, the Democratic or Keystone candidate for Congress should be supported in every district in Pennsylvania. Not one of the Republican Congressmen from that State ever voted otherwise than with Cannon and the Republican machine.

### A New York Case

**B**ECAUSE New York has not had direct primaries, it has not been able to express as much Insurgency as there is in the State. Nevertheless, the strength of the progressive feeling in several districts has resulted in Insurgent nominations, even under the convention system. One of these is the Fifth, which includes Flatbush, in Brooklyn. Formerly it was represented by Richard Young, a Standpatter. The new Republican nominee is Warren Lee. He ought to be elected, and the independent voters of his district ought to take especial pains in his behalf. Mr. Lee has served several terms in the New York Legislature, and the non-partizan Citizens' Union, in commenting on his record, uses such expressions as these: "Conscientious; . . . very intelligent and effective; . . . refuses to be dominated by machine in important votes. . . ." It is obvious that a man of Mr. Lee's character, equipped with four years' experience in the New York Legislature, would be a most valuable addition to the Insurgent strength at Washington. The independent voters of Flatbush ought to send Mr. Lee to Congress and keep him there as long as the iron and steel interests have kept Mr. Dalzell, for example.



Ⓢ This cartoon was originally printed in that exceptionally virile paper, the Seattle "Star." It was meant to apply to the Standpat Congressman from Washington; it is equally applicable to scores of other Cannon Congressmen who are now seeking reelection. Out of roughly more than a hundred Congressmen who composed Cannon's machine and received his favors, the writer of this paragraph knows of only one who has publicly gone on record with the assertion that he will stand by Cannon for Speaker in the next Congress. Of course, this aspect of the Congressional campaign is more humorous than important.





# The Faking of Food

*The Eating of Substitutes Permitted by Law, and Their Inroads Upon Vitality and Strength*

By LOUISE EBERLE

**C**AN YOU, man or woman of the business world, calculate the number of times you have made a figure in a picture like the above—you of the countless thousands who rush out when hunger demands and business permits to get a meal in a hurry? At different seasons of the year the menu plays through certain changes, but always gets back to the same tune with the regularity of a street organ beginning its roll again. So it has a chance to be pretty well known. But the fact is that it is not at all known. If it were suddenly "magicked" so that on each card one could read a brief description of the article named, one would frequently see items like the following:

- Salmon salad.....10 cents  
*Colored sea bass or cod*
- Vanilla cup custard.....5 cents  
*Contains neither milk, eggs, nor vanilla*
- Griddle cakes and maple syrup.....10 cents  
*Syrup made of "synthetically" flavored glucose*
- Sponge cake.....5 cents  
*Made with rotten eggs*
- Strawberry jam tart.....10 cents  
*Jam contains no strawberries*
- Charlotte russe.....5 cents  
*Whipped cream has no cream in it, and the cake part is made of incubated eggs*
- Kisses.....5 cents  
*Contain neither white of egg nor sugar*
- Ice-cream.....10 cents  
*No cream. Cold air one of the substitutes for it*
- Bread and butter served with all orders  
*Butter is rancid waste made over*
- Coffee.....5 cents  
*Bean and pea hulls ground up with berry*
- Tea.....5 cents  
*Black earth one ingredient*
- Ginger ale.....10 cents  
*Artificial color, flavor, and "bite"*

And so on, through all the appetizing items with which workers in the business world feed themselves at the cheap eating-houses.

What does it mean? That the quick lunch and small restaurant men, who are legion, are rascals, deliberately tampering with the requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act? No; it means that the Pure Food and Drugs Act is their greatest protection in the fraudulent business of selling patrons an imitation in place of the article they think they are buying. It means that the Act protects their consciences as well, for, unless they be of an investigating turn of mind, they need not even know that there is any fraud. It means that that law's letter is the great-

est assistance one could have in breaking its spirit. Ask your eating-house man. If he runs a dairy lunch, he points to his menu and tells you that only milk-and-rice or milk-and-bread pudding and the eggs the customers order *à la carte* are cooked on the place. They may be cheap, but they are bona fide. The pies, cakes, charlotte russe, pastry, and so on, come ready made from the wholesale baker. If a 25-cent dinner is served, meats and vegetables are cooked as well, but the rest comes from the baker just as is the case with the lunch man. They don't know what the baker uses. Ask him.

The baker explains that all the goods used by him have on them the labels of both jobber and manufacturer, in compliance with the requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. After ascertaining that fact, his interest centers in whether the various goods are the cheapest on the market for the work required of them. The baker has no responsibility. Ask the jobber.

The jobber explains that, according to regulations, the goods have on them the manufacturer's label. That is all he is required to know. Beyond that his interest centers in whether the article is a good seller. He has no responsibility. Ask the manufacturer.

The manufacturer tells you that the Federal Government requires him to label his products according to the requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act—which means that if the packages hold a mixture which is a substitute for whatever the label would lead one to believe the packages contain, the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend" must be used. Then if the jobber wishes to buy the goods from him, and the baker from the jobber, that is their business. The manufacturer has no further responsibility. Ask the Federal Government.

The Federal Government explains that it has spent the people's millions for the purpose of protecting

the consumer—the American stomach—and is trying its best so to do. It points with pride to its many successes in lessening the use of adulterants, and is grieved and surprised that the wily manufacturer has annulled its purpose after all. Forbidden to use an adulterant, he has dropped it—and with it the food he used to adulterate. He now uses an unadulterated substitute, a cutting of the Gordian knot classical in its simplicity. The Pure Food and Drugs Act is chopped off at both ends. It lacks many spans between it and the manufacturer at one end in allowing him to use substitutes, provided they are correctly labeled, and there is a gulf between it and the consumer at the other end as wide as that which separated Dives and Lazarus in the lapse that says nothing about putting that label before the real consumer—the one who eats the goods. To make that law really reach its intended goal it would be necessary to enforce in eating-houses and bakeries the use of "magicked" descriptive cards like the foregoing.

Go back to the "magicked" cards. How is the thing legally possible? That is easy. With the exception of one item (bad eggs, to be dealt with later), it is all done in compliance with the requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. For, notice one thing. There are no adulterants mentioned. This is a story of substitutes, not adulterants—a story that has to do with the fact that while we have laws to punish the substitution of a bundle of brown paper for bonds, we also have a law that encourages the substitution of foodless food for the nutriment we pay for and think we are buying.

How is it physically possible? Just as easily. Follow directions and you can do it yourself. Go back to the "magicked" cards again. The Pure Food Act has made it almost certain that the coloring in the fake salmon is harmless. So the person who objects to being the victim of fraud will have his objection on that score alone. The next item is more enlivening. Vanilla cup custard without eggs, milk, or vanilla! Add to the mystery your knowledge that you could not pos-

after the dough is made up by one-half an hour to one hour.

## EGGAD!

**The Best Egg Substitute**

Will do better work and go further than any other substitute on the market.

EGGAD cannot be equalled for making JELLY ROLLS, CUP, SPONGE and OTHER CAKES. Has the same rising qualities as eggs and gives a beautiful egg color.

Unequaled for PIES, including CUSTARD PIE, which is a hard test.

ONE POUND will replace 7 DOZEN EGGS at cost of about 50 PER DOZEN. FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

## MEX-VAL-OL

a substitute for VANILLA EXTRACT and a GOOD ONE. Has a vanilla bean basis and can be used wherever vanilla extract is wanted. One pound equal to 2 gallons vanilla extract. THIS FLAVOR WILL NOT BAKE or COOK OUT. FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

### The Henless Egg

A perfectly frank offer published in the advertising columns of a trade paper. One pound of the stuff will replace seven dozen eggs! This is why the cheap restaurants can sell sponge cake and pies at a price for which one can not even buy the ingredients which should go into the making of them



sibly make that amount of custard at home for five cents. But you can turn the trick by taking the requisite amount of a yellow granular powder from a box which has on it a name something like "Eg-o-lene," followed by the word "compound." The contents of the box are either a casein mixture (a fairly good imitation of an egg), a gum tragacanth compound, a gelatin preparation, or even colored flour and starch, or, worst of all, bad eggs deodorized with formaldehyde, and mixed with flour or starch. The milk is also taken from a barrel. It must be genuine milk, dried and powdered, for under its distinctive title are the words "skim-milk," but on investigation one may find that the manufacturer's definition of skimmed milk means milk with the cream and butter fats extracted. "Ghost milk" would be a better name for many of the preparations of that sort now on the market—preparations which are more and more being used instead of fresh milk, even for feeding children. Then add a few drops of "synthetic" (that is, chemically imitated) vanilla, and

sweeten, and you can still make a profit on the five-cent custard, giving your customer an article sufficiently like the original to go down when eaten with a blind faith in the Pure Food laws as sauce. But as far as nourishment goes, it is a case of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

**Griddle Cakes with Maple Sirup**—"Synthetically flavored" glucose makes a fair imitation of maple sirup, but is not anywhere nearly the masterpiece that is turned out in honeyless honey in a beelless comb, so perfect that one involuntarily exclaims: "How doth the little busy manufacturer—!"

**Sponge Cake, 5 Cents**—Made with "rots"? Certainly. It is an interesting fact that they make lighter sponge cake than good eggs, and do not have to be even so much as deodorized, as the stench bakes out of this particular cake, though it will remain in heavier doughs. Chocolate cake is just as interesting, for the rich, dark frosting may be an entire imitation, and eggless and butterless cakes of any sort may be given that mellow tinge that makes you think them so good by the addition of a little yellow dye.

**Strawberry Jam Tart, 10 Cents**—Here cottonseed oil again enters as an ingredient in the paste. As for the jam, it may be wholly one of those synthetic mysteries, with tomato as its basis, the strawberry flavor being produced by a mixture of ethyl and amyl ethers, alcohol, and some vanilla. Or, if the jam be one of the better grades, it may be the real fruit, with a certain percentage of apple juice, as is frankly stated on the container. But when one finds out that the manufacturer's fertile imagination calls ground-up cores and peelings (cores with worms and peelings with decayed spots) "apple juice," one is not quite so satisfied with the product.

**Charlotte Russe, 5 Cents**—A lot of whipped cream for the money, or would be if it were cream, but calcium succinate, gelatin, or gum tragacanth can be used to thicken milk, even "ghost milk," to a whipable consistency. As to the incubated eggs that are used in the dough, know that eggs, whether weak (so aged that white and yolk no longer have strength to stand alone, but try to find strength in union), spots (one stage of incubation), ringers (another stage), or rots (self-explanatory), can be so treated by means of aeration or chemicals—formaldehyde is one used—that in powdered or frozen form their past is veiled, proof of which is that you are unaware that you have often eaten them yourself.

**Kisses, 5 Cents**—A toothsome delicacy, often as false as the human kind, for, instead of white of egg, a substitute similar to the cream substitute may be used, and saccharin, a coal-tar product, may take the place of sugar.

**Ice-Cream, 10 Cents**—Hot air we know as a substitute for many things, but how can cold air take the place of cold reality? Just beat it in, and keep on beating, and before long the volume of ice-cream will have increased by many per cent. There is a law against thus increasing the volume more than

Pure Food and Drugs Act ignominiously tumble. He is not the mere innocent user of products handed out by the jobber, but does a little foodless food experimenting by himself. An authority on baking tells me that he frequently receives letters of which this is a type: "I wish to cheapen my doughnuts further, but do not know how to reduce their cost any more except by using a lard substitute to cook them in, but can not do this, as the odor is so easily detected. Can you help me out? My formula is—" and so on. But the latest word in foodless food has been uttered by the ice-cream cone bakers, who,

Government experts declare, sell penny ice-cream cones on the street—of course, mostly to children—in which sawdust, shavings, and even wrapping paper are used as ingredients. One may hazard a guess as to the quality of ice-cream for which these cones are considered worthy.

The Pure Food and Drugs Act guarantees that none of the substitutes used shall be harmful, but the harm comes in in the fact that in eating such things the

human system is put to work to carry off an enormous amount of useless waste, and instead of being given extra nutriment for the extra work, is getting even less than its normal amount. The result is a weakened body structure, less able to stand the daily wear and tear, and more vulnerable to disease and deformity.

#### The Pure Food and Drugs Act

WHAT is the Pure Food and Drugs Act for?

To keep food sharks from putting improper food on the American dinner table.

What do the American people think the Pure Food Act does?

They think it guarantees them proper food.

What does the Pure Food and Drugs Act do?

It puts a bigger table beside the other and lets the sharks unload on it their wares.

Then what happens?

The blind public, being unable to distinguish, feeds impartially from both tables.

But why is the public blind?

Because it has a germ in its eye.

Such is the primer of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It was a lucky day for the poor manufacturer when the germ came into popularity. For the public had just been becoming unduly sensitive on the subject of adulteration, and had taken away many of the manufacturer's rights in this line. But with the coming in of the new fashion manufacturers realized that the public would be quicker to see one germ in the middle of a cake than to discern that the cake was made of sawdust and thin glue. So they found solace for their deprivation of the adulterant, of beloved memory, in the use of the substitute—a strictly sanitary, disinfected, sterilized, law-abiding, and foodless substitute. Their motto became: "If germs interfere with your food, give up your food—but be sure you buy our substitute, registered under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. —."

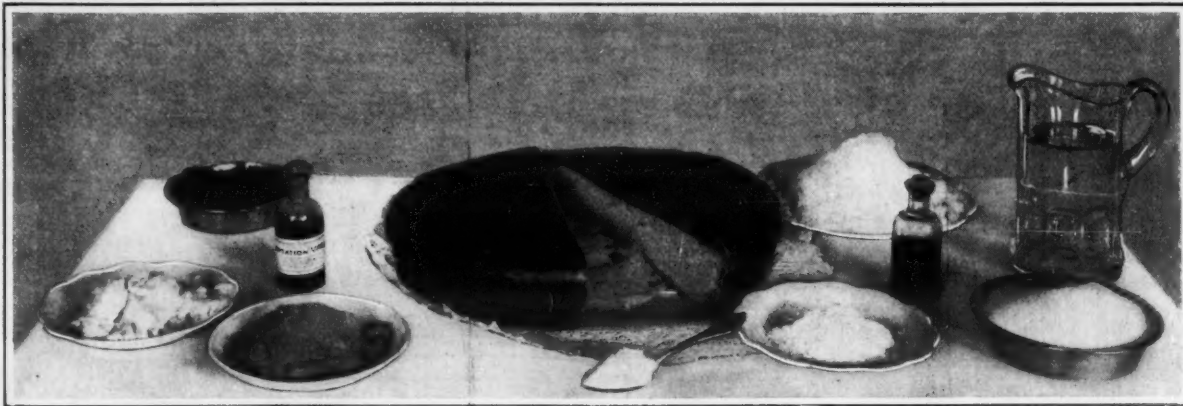
Here are a few samples of the Act. A food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

"First—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted."

This looks like death to evaporated and powdered cream and milk from which butter and cream fats, or casein, have been abstracted. But the teeth of the watch-dog are drawn for fear he will bite some one, and—



A Cake That is Not a Cake

This chocolate cake was baked especially to illustrate this article, and is almost wholly compounded of fake ingredients bought in the open market. The exceptions are the sugar, the water, and the baking powder—and even this could have been faked. The cake looks like a perfectly genuine cake, with the rich odor and taste to attract any customer. The ingredients are pictured alongside of it. Those on the left are imitation chocolate frosting, made of chemically colored and flavored sugar; vegetable, butter substitute, made of nut oils; egg powder, made of colored flour and gums; imitation vanilla, made of synthetic chemicals. On the right of the cake are a spoonful of real baking powder; milk powder, made of dried milk with the butter and cream fats extracted; coloring to give a rich tint; bleached flour, artificially aged with chemicals; sugar and water

one-third, and threats to reduce that allowance to fifteen per cent, and to make dealers call creamless ice-cream "frozen custard," are being met with outrageous howls by the ice-cream men.

**Bread and Butter, 5 Cents**—That must be wrong about the rancid waste, for the butter's taste is unquestionable. But the person who is eating it does not know that rancid waste can be aerated, worked over with milk, and turned out as young and fresh as the modern beauty-parlor grandmother.

The next item explains itself, and one may not mind the bean and pea hulls unless one is particular about coffee flavor. Now the tea. You know that tea is so very light that the dealer has to give up a painful amount of it before the scales register one pound. But when tea is rolled in earth selected carefully to match its color, the scales descend with a more cheerful alacrity. As to the ginger ale, you know that a capsicum plaster gives you a very nippy



**Donutene** An all-ready preparation for making cookies, bread cakes or doughnuts—contains milk, eggs, shortening, flavor and food—just add water—convenient—bakes evenly—uniform—keeps indefinitely. 20¢ lb. 5¢ a lb. 25¢ a lb. 50¢ a lb.

**Icene** Good colored and flavored 40 to 50 pounds of hot or cold frosting. A great money-saver—will go twice as far as any similar product. One container last year used 100 lbs. of the Chocolate alone. In Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Maple, Orange and other flavors. Send for booklet. 5¢ a lb. and 10¢ a lb. 25¢ a lb. 50¢ a lb.

**Eg-o-lene** A substitute for white eggs—guaranteed to do the work that any dry egg will perform. Will make cream puffs, jelly rolls, custard pies, etc. Eggs at 15¢ a dozen. In 10-lb. cans, 50¢ and 25¢ a lb. 50¢ a lb.

**Creamalene** Pure vegetable product for ice cream, whipped cream, pure cream butter, etc. 10¢ a lb. 25¢ a lb. 50¢ a lb.



**Piefillings** Puffins brand, 10¢, 20¢ and 40¢ a lb. All varieties: Lemon, Fruit, Raisin, Apricot, Cherry, Cranberry, Plum, Fig, Orange, Peach, Pineapple, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry—add to ice.

"Piefill" brand for the particular baker: costs a little more, but worth it in delicacy, taste and life. Leaders: Apple, Apricot, Blueberry, Peach, Pineapple, Cherry—5¢ a lb.

**Nutlene** A ground nut preparation of special flavor and uniform size for topping, nut cakes, cottage loaf—delicious—just mix with pie crust. 25¢ a can, 5¢ and 10¢ a lb.

**Extracts** All flavors, averaging 5¢ a gallon. Vanilla from 8¢ to 15¢. A guaranteed pure vanilla for cream work and ice cream, at 8¢—a heavy baking vanilla (won't hold out) 5¢—an all-round vanilla, for baking, cream work, and ice cream, 4¢.

**Excelsior White** A substitute for the whites of eggs—1 gallon of eggs—1 gallon of cream. For cakes, meringues, maccaroons, frosted cream pies, etc. 1 gallon, 5¢. 5 gallons, 40¢.

**The Famous Ordway Portable Oven**

Born of 20 years' practical experience: baked cream, steel oven construction, specially made heat-retaining tin, patent door, consumes least possible fuel, 14 different sizes. Read for catalog.

REMEMBER—WE GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING USED BY THE BAKER, CONFECTIONER OR THE HOME MAKER.

**H. A. Johnson Co. 229 State St. Boston, Mass.**

#### A Trade Paper's Advertisement of Substitute Foods

Here the jobber tells the baker how he can save money by making doughnuts of Donutene, how he can substitute Eg-o-lene or Excelsior White for the whites of eggs, and how he can avail himself of the advantages of a vegetable product for his cream and pies. It would also appear from the above that one honest money-saver last year used 14,000 pounds of chocolate Icene alone. Inasmuch as it is asserted that each pound of this substitute can be used to "color and flavor 40 to 50 pounds of frosting," how many cakes did this one baker dispose of in order to make use of 700,000 pounds of frosting?

sensation when applied to your rheumatic shoulder, but you were probably never clever enough to think of utilizing that nip otherwise. The manufacturer is, though, and he pours it down your throat with a little coloring and sweetening added, in place of the more expensive ginger.

To return to the baker, chief consumer of substitutes, who represents that gap in the bridge into which so many of the beneficent purposes of the

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"An article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First—In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced."

(This offers a sanctuary to the harassed manufacturer, and makes foodless food the open and above-board thing it is, for he need not put his product into fraudulent competition with the real thing, but can offer it frankly as a substitute.)

"Second—In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation,' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale. That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only."

Which leaves the words "compound" and "imitation" free to cover a multitude of foodless food sins. Substitution is treated as follows:

"When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance not injurious or deleterious to health, the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label."

"When any substance which does not reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, is added to a food or drug product, other than that necessary to its manufacture or refining, the label shall bear a statement to that effect."

(See the aforementioned "20 per cent pure apple juice" label on the jams, in which ground-up cores and parings are construed by the manufacturer as apple juice.)

Yet in spite of its frailties the Pure Food and Drugs Act would accomplish much of its purpose if helped out by two ifs—if people, cities, and States would cooperate with its spirit instead of making (substitute) pie out of the ambiguities of its letter—and if Commercialism would let it. Being a Fed-

eral enactment, it is restricted in its scope to interstate affairs. Hence, while it can forbid the adulteration, and enforce the proper labeling, of articles of food shipped from State to State, it can not touch manufactures disposed of within their own State limits. But as most manufactured articles of food are meant for interstate use, the measure would still be greatly effective if it provided for placing before the real consumer, as well as before jobber and baker, the information that an article is a compound, and a statement of its ingredients. That, and cooperation such as the States of Kansas and Pennsylvania, for instance, give by duplicating its measures in State enactments, would go far toward filling up the chasm that yawns between it and the fulfilling of its purpose. But when that sinning modern American spirit, Commercialism, from its high altar, known as Business Interests, gives forth the dictum, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," the Pure Food and Drugs Act is rendered anomalous. Its framers were not, of course, blind to the fact that food that is

(Concluded on page 28)

## An Election in the Far North

*Being a True Recital of the Way in Which Some Legislators are Made*

By JOHN V. BORNE

"THAT old fellow is after me every time he sees me about his election bill. I tell him to whack it into Culberson. He says he has written Culberson three or four times and gets no answer. 'Well,' I says, 'keep writing to him.'"

MacWhirt and I had just driven away from the St. Sulpice Post-Office and store, six miles from the Tortoise River, away beyond the Saskatchewan, where we had stayed overnight with the old fellow whose earnest talk after the team was hitched had caused MacWhirt to refer to Culberson. MacWhirt is French; against his name. He has a splash of Indian in his eye and a shade of Indian in his skin; against both his name and his speech. But he speaks English, with scarcely a tinge of Quebec in it; for he spent his most plastic years with the scion of an English ducal house, who had come to this western country for reasons that were never perfectly disclosed.

MacWhirt knows the North as a gardener knows his spade. A little man, he is strong as an ox. His Indian eye makes him a mighty hunter. His French blood links him with a diplomatic ancestry. The Scotch in him—there, indeed, is a tale that will keep.

### All Things to All Men

MACWHIRT is a politician. He never asks himself whether Things as They Are should have any relation to Things as They Ought To Be. A boyhood on the Lower Saskatchewan, an early manhood on Farther Northern Waters, a paternal prime on the Middle Saskatchewan—until he was forty years old he had never lived within two hundred miles of a railway station—you could not expect MacWhirt to be very far ahead of Ottawa. So, when he talked the politics of this remoter Empire, I listened; asking only such questions as might elucidate picturesque details. Knowing no more French than "Parlez-vous," I had no idea of what the storekeeper said to MacWhirt till MacWhirt spoke.

"Which election?" I inquired.

"The provincial," answered MacWhirt. "You see, though I live in this district, Culberson was the candidate and I was only helping him. There was a big lunch at St. Sulpice on polling-day. I got there just before dinner with half a dozen of the boys, and had dinner with the rest. I paid for my party; but about a week after the elections the old man sent me a bill for \$32.60, for dinner for men, feed for horses, and the like of that. I sent the bill to Culberson; but every time the old man sees me he wants to know when it's going to be paid."

"He's getting restless about it?" I ventured.

"Yes; pretty darned restless. He come to me about a week before the Dominion election and said if the bill wasn't paid he wouldn't vote; and he'd see that some of the people around didn't vote, either. But I guess he voted all right."

"You persuaded him?" I said.

"You bet I persuaded him. I says: 'Look here, you good Monsieur Bernier, if you don't vote, and vote right, I'll put another store next you pretty darned quick, and you won't have the post-office very long.' That fixed him. The old buffer got busy and worked like blazes. You have to use all kinds of arguments like that, or they get too almighty troublesome."

"You have to be all things to all men, MacWhirt?" I suggested.

"Sure," he answered. "And it seems to me I've heard that before, somewhere. Now I'm a Catholic, though I don't go to church oftener than is nec-



"In one day I had them all solid for me and the Government"

essary to keep myself respectable. Our candidate in the Dominion election was a Catholic—you've met him, I believe—he's a big, jolly fellow, especially when he's full. There isn't any narrowness about him or me. Alphonse is married to a Presbyterian. Over there by the creek, where the bluffs end and the open prairie begins, there's a family of first-class people from Scotland, who had nothing when they came in here five years ago, and have just thrashed seven thousand bushels of wheat. They're awful good Presbyterians. They milk their cows Sundays as solemn as if they were at mass. I went to see the old man about himself and his boys voting for Alphonse. Well, sir, they didn't like the idea of voting for a Catholic, though they were perfectly friendly to the Government. I told them Alphonse's wife was a good Presbyterian. They kind of relented, but didn't promise anything for sure. So I went to Alphonse, and I says: 'You've got to take your wife to church up at Fish Creek, so's to cinch the Presbyterian vote!'"

"And did he go?" I asked.

"Go? You bet he did—he drove twenty-nine miles to hear them sing psalms. He got the votes all right. They're mighty good people, and that's the way to work 'em."

"Religion," I observed, "is very useful, even where

you might not expect it to be. I suppose other things are useful too. Booze, for instance?"

MacWhirt flicked the off-mare with his whip, and gazed over the prairie as though he might be looking for chicken. He did not speak for quite a while. He glanced toward me twice or thrice, turned his eye to the waving grass, flicked the near horse, and then, half-sighing, half-apologizing, said:

"Booze is better than religion for that game. You know, Mr. Bellairs, elections aren't won exactly straight?"

I admitted that the idea was not new to me. MacWhirt went on:

"Let me tell you how I worked the Jumping Wolf election. It cost me four thousand dollars to get four hundred votes. Now I wish I hadn't got the job, for it's bother, bother, bother all the time. The other fellow spent twelve thousand dollars and got only twenty-three votes."

"How, in the name of goodness, could he spend so much money?" said I.

### An Inside Story

"WELL, I don't know exactly. He's manager of the Scow Falls Lumber Company, that has all the big limits up north. He's a terrible swell, and can't go through the country without a whole trunk full of white collars. It costs money, I can tell you, to carry trunks of white collars over long portages. My, but he was the great swell. He traveled with twelve or thirteen servants, besides the men for the canoes and barges. He never touched his own shoes—had a man to put them on and take them off. I guess he scared the people into thinking that if they voted for him they would come too close to him. But he had some good men working for him that we had to watch pretty close. I had to look out for Ted O'Hagan, who lives at Alberta Crossing. He was ten times as clever as his boss, but I beat him just the same."

MacWhirt stopped, and I waited for him to continue. Instead, he directed my notice to a covey of chickens feeding on some stubble. He drove toward them, gave me the lines, and dropped four as they rose. When we were on the trail again I reminded him of his contest with O'Hagan, but he said no more than: "Yes, that was quite a time."

I tried again, hinting that as I was going to Alberta Crossing I might hear O'Hagan's story of the election. The suggestion quickened MacWhirt.

"Well," he said, "if you want the rights of that little game, you won't get them from O'Hagan, because he knows no more after the election than he did when he was blowing that I wouldn't get ten votes. I'll tell you how it was. I was at the Big Bend when I heard that Ted was going out for Monsieur Recherche and the white collars. I sent word to a friend of mine to watch Mr. Ted O'Hagan, and wire me all that could be found out about his intentions. On a Thursday night I got word that O'Hagan was going to start from the Crossing next morning, with four wagon loads of booze and stuff, for Fond du Lac. He was going around by Isle la Nuit, so as to work the two biggest polling stations of the nine. Well, sir, I had to get to both places ahead of him, and be like the mule that the farmer was blowing the worm powder into. I had to blow first."

"In other words, MacWhirt, you had to head him off at Isle la Nuit?" said I.



"Exactly," answered MacWhirt, "and it is forty miles further from Big Bend to Isle la Nuit than it is from the Crossing. O'Hagan's wagons were loaded, and I could travel light. Then for thirty-two miles out from the Crossing his road was through sand-hills. I could make that sixty-four miles while he was doing the first twenty-five of the sand-hills. By starting early, driving my own team pretty hard, I could get to Parsnip Lake by three o'clock in the afternoon, and get to Flying Post before dark. All this time O'Hagan's wagons would only be nicely out of the sand-hills, and he'd still have to go twenty-four miles to Moose Lake, where he would have to unload on to three York boats. When he got across next day, there was a portage of two and a half miles to the Blowhorn River.

"After Oxford Lake we had to follow the same route for another eighty-five miles, across Bighead Lake, over One Tree Portage, into the Flyneck River, and then on to Puskon Lake. Isle la Nuit is nineteen miles across the lake from where the Flyneck comes into it. I figured that, with good luck, I should be at Isle la Nuit two days ahead; and, by golly, I was."

"You're a wonderful traveler, MacWhirt," I said. "As I was saying," he went on, "there were sixty-seven votes at Isle la Nuit, and in one day I had them all solid for me and the Government. The second day, after the boys had had a good time, I said to them: 'Now, I'm going to fix these two or three things with the Government for you, and you must do some-

thing for me. Ted O'Hagan is coming here to-morrow with lots of everything, and he's working for that fellow that went through here five weeks ago with his nose in the air. Now, I says, 'a dozen of you go across the lake to meet him, and when Mister O'Hagan comes tell him you're all for Monsieur Collars, the fine gentleman. Mister O'Hagan,' I says, 'will give you one hell of a time; and I'll give you another after the election.'

#### Election Day at Fond du Lac

"YOU see, Mr. Bellairs, I knew O'Hagan's strong suit. If I could get him well started on his own kegs I was pretty sure he wouldn't come up with me at Fond du Lac till I was good and ready for him. I had two mighty sure friends in the bunch that went over the lake; so I was sure there would be plenty doing when O'Hagan got there, and that the kegs would all be empty pretty soon. I slipped off for Fond du Lac, two and a half days' trip, and a hundred and thirty-nine votes for somebody at the end of it.

"It was getting dark the night before the poll when O'Hagan came in. Well, sir, it was no easy job to keep a straight face when O'Hagan showed up. Of course, I asked him what sort of a trip he had had, and sympathized with him a little. He told me his friends at Isle la Nuit had been too good to him and to his whisky. They insisted on staying two days at the place where they met him; and when he was ready to start the sons of guns had an accident that

sunk two of the loaded boats, right at the landing. He says to me: 'You should have come last, MacWhirt, for you'll have no chance there now that I have come after you. I guess,' he says, trying to look as if he meant it, 'I guess I done good enough work at Isle la Nuit!'

"But I could see he was scared, and next day around the polling-place he was just the most miserable man you ever saw. By golly, sir, he didn't get a single vote. I says to him, along about four o'clock: 'Mr. O'Hagan, don't you think you'd better vote yourself, so's Monsieur won't be too sorry he came through here three weeks ago?' But O'Hagan was too sick to take a joke. I left him there next day, and came away with the returning officer."

"Was the returning officer a friend of yours?" I asked MacWhirt.

"No," he replied, "I never saw him before. But I knew most of the deputy returning officers."

"And were they your very good friends?" I questioned.

"Well, yes, in a reasonable way," answered MacWhirt. "You see, their traveling allowance was twelve cents a mile. That was fair enough where the country is well settled. But it wasn't enough for my district. So I told them twenty-five cents a mile, and they knew I'd do it too."

"And so they were friends of yours around the polling-places?" I suggested.

MacWhirt looked squarely at me and smiled.

"Well, I should say," was his last remark.

## Recent Knowledge About Infantile Paralysis

### The Contagious Nature of This Disease, and Measures Taken to Protect the Child

By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

THE most important thing that the public needs to know about the terrible disease, poliomyelitis, called infantile paralysis, is that it is contagious. The certain knowledge of this fact is very recent, and is consequently unknown not only to the general public but to the great majority of even good physicians. In the September, 1910, issue of "Archives of Pediatrics," Dr. L. Emmett Holt, the eminent child specialist, who has made an extensive study of this disease, writes: "It seems to me to be conclusively shown that this disease under certain conditions is highly contagious, demanding during an epidemic strict quarantine." Many cases tending to show this are given. One of the most remarkable is the following: A member of a threshing crew of seven young men was exposed to the disease in a household where there were two cases, and had a slight attack. One after another the entire crew developed the disease, which in one case ended fatally. The men were thrown very closely together, ate and slept together, drank from the same jug, etc. As adults are far less susceptible to the disease than are children, this case is especially striking.

Perhaps the most important single case on record among the hundreds which point to the communicability of the disease is taken from an epidemic in Tröstina, Sweden. This district, Dr. Holt points out, is most admirably adapted to serve as a test case. It is twelve miles square, off the main lines of travel, has a population of five hundred persons who live on farms, in detached houses, with separate wells, separate cows and food for each family, largely produced on the respective farms. There is, therefore, little intercommunication.

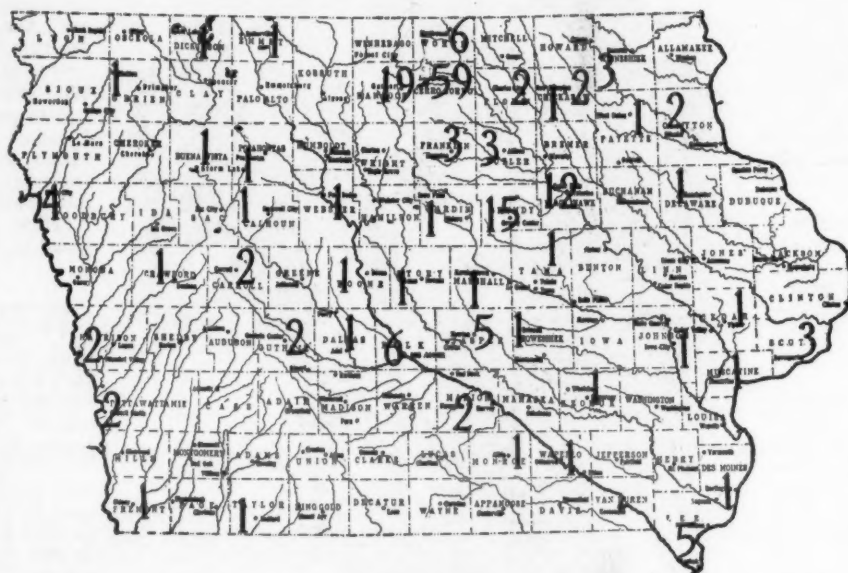
#### Epidemics and Sporadic Cases

WITHIN six weeks after the first child was stricken there were forty-nine cases, affecting nearly ten per cent of the population. The spread of infection seemed clearly traceable to the parish school, the only center of communication. The history of the disease's progress, accurately known in this case, as it passed from family to family, by means of the school as a center, indicated not only direct contagion, but also that the infection may be carried by a third person who does not contract the disease, but gives it to others. Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute also recognizes, in a recently published pamphlet, the communicable nature of the disease; and several States have recently made the disease a reportable one and established strict quarantine.

Poliomyelitis has been known for many years, and even its infectious nature, on account of the fact

that it often appears as epidemic, has been long suspected. It is the certainty of the infectiousness and the further fact of the contagiousness that have been of so recent knowledge. Another development of the last few years is the alarming increase of the disease in its epidemic form. In the past five years there have been thirty-one recorded epidemics with 4,940 recorded cases, or more than five times as many cases as previously recorded in medical literature. Dr. Holt writes: "While it is certainly true that, as a consequence of the greater interest in the subject, cases of poliomyelitis are now recognized which formerly might have been overlooked, still even a cursory survey of the facts . . . must convince one that a wave of infection, starting apparently from Scandinavia, is gradually spreading over the country, possibly over the world."

The Scandinavian epidemics took place in 1905 and 1906, the great New York epidemic in 1907, and severe epidemics have occurred at about the same time and since in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and lesser epidemics and sporadic cases all over this country—as well as extensive epidemics in Cuba, Germany, Austria, and France. It would seem as if the outbreaks in this country may have been the result of Scandinavian immigration. Dr. Flexner points out that "the original foci of the epidemic disease in the United States, occurring in the summer of 1907, were along the Atlantic seaboard, and the two centers of population most seriously affected were about Greater New York and Boston; . . . those two centers of population receive first and in the most concentrated way the immigrant population



Map reproduced from the Iowa Health Bulletin, showing the number of cases of spinal paralysis reported to the Iowa State Board of Health office, from January 1, 1910, to August 24, 1910. The total is 186. In that same period 29 deaths from the disease were reported

from northern and eastern Europe; . . . the further fact becomes significant that the second large isolated outbreak of the disease in this country occurred in that part of the Middle West, namely, about Minnesota, which receives a large influx of immigrant population from Norway and Sweden."

The disease has recently been shown to be caused by a living organism so small that it can pass through the finest bacterial filter. Experiments on monkeys, in the Rockefeller Institute, under the direction of Dr. Flexner, have succeeded in isolating the germ, which is so small that it is doubtful if by any device it has been seen. That it is a living organism is shown, however, Dr. Flexner points out, by the fact that extremely minute quantities of the virus "suffice to carry infection through an indefinite series of animals. We have propagated the virus now through twenty-five generations, representing twenty-five separate series of monkeys, and as many removes from the original human material supplying it, and the activity of the virus for the monkeys has increased rather than diminished in the course, and as the result of, the successive transplantations."

For all practical purposes, therefore, the germ, though unseen, is discovered. They can inoculate monkeys with the disease and can produce in them immunization, much in the same way as the small-pox virus is used on human beings. As yet, however, the discovery has not affected the direct treatment of the disease, since the preparation of a serum antidote sufficiently strong to overcome the virus has not yet been made. What these experiments on monkeys have surely accomplished, however, is to establish beyond doubt the infectious and contagious nature of the disease; and when this fact is sufficiently realized by the public, the disease will be greatly lessened in extent and possibly stamped out by quarantine and generally preventive measures.

#### Where Paralysis Does Not Occur

UNTIL very recently no attention had been paid to what is called abortive cases of poliomyelitis. It is now certain that many children are affected with the disease without any resulting paralysis. Since at present the diagnosis can not be surely made until actual paralysis occurs, these abortive cases, for the most part, pass unnoticed, and yet it is probable that they can convey the disease as effectively as those cases in which paralysis takes place.

The points touched upon above suggest the more recent knowledge of the disease—its contagiousness, the discovery of the germ, and the existence of abortive cases.

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Poliomyelitis has usually an acute onset, generally accompanied by fever, pains in the extremities, back of the neck, stomach and bowel disturbance, and a greater or less degree of general prostration. Sometimes, however, the child suddenly stumbles or wakes up in the morning with a paralyzed limb, having had no obvious previous symptoms. The fever lasts, as a rule, about three days, though it may last much longer, and is not often as high as 103°. The great bulk of children affected are less than four years old, though children of any age may contract the disease.

During the fever a general loss of power occurs; after the fever there is, for some weeks or months, a considerable degree of spontaneous improvement, leaving, however, permanent paralysis in certain groups of muscles, which become badly wasted. Sometimes, owing to the atrophy of the muscles, and the consequent disturbance of balance between the various muscle groups, there are to be feared serious deformities—spinal curvatures, what are known as "hump" back, "club" feet, distortions of the face and of other parts of the body, some hideous in the ex-

treme. A large percentage of the cripples one sees is the result of this disease. You hear some one say that a certain child was dropped by its nurse and so developed a "hump" back; that a certain man with a wasted and useless arm "caught cold" when a child; that some deformity was due to the effect of malaria or some other disease. Such "accidents" and alleged effects from illness are now thought to be largely the result of this germ disease.

It is probable that a very large percentage of the worst of these deformities may be averted by proper

(Continued on page 34)

# The Ride to Winniebrook

*The Blizzard in the Upper Wyandotte, and the Memory of Sandy McNutt*

By EDWARD HUNGERFORD

HE CAME to us from Galilee—little Galilee among the hills. His name was Alexander Hamilton McNutt, but after he had been with us a little while he began writing it A. Hamilton McNutt. The boys called him A. Ham and afterward just Ham. He never cared. He knew that genius such as his would never hold or fall by any mere name. So afterward they were generous and called him Sandy, for that was the color of his skin and hair. Hep Russell, the old Superintendent of the Upper Wyandotte, said that Sandy looked like a red-headed Abe Lincoln squeezed down to five foot four. But all this anticipates—

IT IS a good many years now since the Galilee and Gooseberry Creek Railroad operated a train over its tracks. It used to link with the Upper Wyandotte at Cadyville, and it had been built by the farmers of Galilee Township in hopes that its four miles of track might some day prove a rich investment. Long years ago they had known the folly of all of that. The T. & S. people pulled up the rusty rails, and nowadays no one knows of Galilee, much less that it once came within a single vote of being the county-seat. The grass grows long in the cemetery of aspirations.

Sandy McNutt came to us when the last train over the Galilee and Gooseberry Creek Railroad had been operated and demanded to see the superintendent. Tim Malone was chief clerk in those days, and Tim Malone, with a devilish bit of humor in mind, sent the boy from Galilee in to see Hep Russell, who had murder in his eye most all of the time.

"He's been insulted," Tim Malone told us gravely. "He was the station agent up there at Galilee, and now he's lost his job and says that he is goin' to take it out o' some one's hide. So I let him tackle the old man."

We all grinned. Hep Russell, with none too good a disposition, was in seventeen kinds of a temper that morning. Two coal trains in the ditch down at Stoneville, his firemen talking strike, Tremont scolding him for general shorthandedness, it was an angry chief to whom the discharged station agent from Galilee went. We gathered about the Super's door, Malone, Rapley, the pay-roll clerks—all of us. We counted the seconds—it could not be minutes—till the crash. We wondered if the boy from Galilee would go out of the window or through the door-panels.

But the crash did not come—for a long time—ever. After fifteen minutes the door of the inner office opened and Hep Russell came out, with his hand on his caller's shoulder.

"Gentlemen," he said in his slow, dry way. "This is Mr. McNutt from Galilee. Mr. McNutt is to be one of the clerical force here."

We said nothing, simply stared at the newcomer. "We are now carrying one more clerk than we can afford," the Superintendent told us, as he went back into his little office, and we all glared together at the young man from Galilee, who simply grinned at us in return.

AFTER a time Hep Russell kept his word and fired a clerk, but that clerk was not McNutt. Sandy's salary was raised from thirty to forty dollars a month and he properly celebrated by falling in love.

Rapley, the spruce and dignified time clerk, launched Sandy's social career. In Rapley's mind it seemed rarely funny to make Sandy McNutt the butt of a wider sphere in Rockville than merely the confines of division headquarters.

"Would you like to know some girls?" he had asked him.

"I like girls," Sandy grinned back at him frankly. That settled it. Rapley made the plans. He took him to all the other girls and finally to his own—Helen Grayson, the prettiest of all. They tried to teach him to dance, but he never learned. They tried the waltz-steps, and finally the polka, but he could never learn even that. They taught him to play euchre, and when he always took the booby prize,

Rapley's fertile mind suggested a present of a drum for Sandy to beat. But McNutt progressed. He bought an evening suit for a month's pay, was photographed in it, and sent the pictures back to Galilee that Galilee might know of his progress. It was progress, for when he had gone into Hep Russell's office that first morning he had worn homespun, cowhide boots, and a tippet around his neck. He ceased to regard running water as one of the world's greatest inventions, and even Rapley had to admit that Sandy was traveling some, even though he remained one great big joke in the time clerk's mind.

It was less of a joke when Sandy McNutt, with a taste that might have done credit to one of longer social experience, selected Helen Grayson as the nicest girl that he had ever known. He admired her frankly, and at first she laughed at him, openly snubbed him. He did not care, not he. You could not snub him. He did not even know the meaning of the word.

ALL he knew was that Helen's dark eyes were such as he had never seen before. She curled her hair prettily and fastened it in ribbons. She wore dainty dresses of white and filmy stuff, her hands were soft and delicate and her little feet slim and trim. The girls of Galilee were never such as she. The girls of

Galilee slinked their hair, drew it straight back over their heads, and never wore ribbons. The girls in Galilee did housework, and their hands were red and coarse from dishwater. The girls in Galilee had big, clumsy feet; there were no girls in Galilee like the girls in Rockville, not one that might for a minute be compared with Helen Grayson.

When Helen told Rapley that Sandy McNutt was showing her particular attention, the time clerk frowned. He began to think that the joke had gone a little too far, and he relinquished control of Sandy's social career in Rockville. But Sandy did not care. Besides that, his social career was already launched and no longer needed a better controlling hand than the hand that came from Galilee.

HE COULD not dance, not even polka; he could play euchre no better than when he first essayed that difficult game, but the girls thought him great fun, and so it was that they asked him to their leap-year dance in Fireman's Hall, even though not one of them had the temerity to bring him. But that did not discourage Sandy. He put on his "dress" suit, came to the big dance, and at the first opportunity planted himself squarely beside Helen Grayson.

They were alone for a moment and she smiled upon him for that moment. There was a something that she liked about him, she could not just tell what. Perhaps it was his ineffable assurance, the unfailing good-nature with which he took the rough banter from boys and girls alike. She knew that she liked the fellow, although, of course, he was not to be considered in the same breath as the slick and urban Rapley, who was generally recognized in Rockville as her "steady company."

She let her glove drop, and he awkwardly got down on the floor to pick it up, while she grinned behind her hand.

"Thank you," she finally said to him. "Would you have picked it up for me if it had gone under the stove?"

"I would," he said gravely.

The spirit of mischief was alive within her.

"Would you go through the window for me?" she demanded. He did not smile.

"I would go through hell for you," he said between his teeth.

The new-born smile died upon her lips. The color rushed into her cheeks. She looked about her. They were all dancing. Rapley was waltzing with his cousin, Grace Kennedy. She turned toward Sandy again.

"What—what do you mean?" she demanded angrily.

He was not alarmed. He had never known fear.

"I mean that that's the way I care for you," he said slowly.

They were playing "Blue Danube," and Helen knew that "Blue Danube" would mean something to her all the rest of her life. Rapley was out of sight now, lost, with his cousin, in the whirling crowd. She did not let her eyes go back to Sandy's, but she could not keep his words from her ears without letting the others see. She was too proud to let any of them think that Sandy McNutt was confessing that he loved her.

"—Going to know something about railroadin' some day. Can't hold me down."

"What do you think that you can learn about railroadin'?" she snapped at him, while she kept her glance averted.

HE WAS hungry and he fed upon her words. "They can't learn me," he said. "I dream it, I can dream anything."

She looked at him, infinite disgust within her glance. This thing was a dream-book creation then.

"You," she said, her lips curling a wee bit. "You—a success in the railroad business. You couldn't be a success in the grocery business—you couldn't succeed in anything."

He stammered for words to answer her. It was as if a whip had lashed him across the face. Before he could find them she was gone from him. Rapley



The girls of Galilee were never such as she

had finished his dance and she went straight to him. She had had quite enough of this sort of business.

Sometimes, in these days, we think that we get a real storm on the Upper Wyandotte. If it snows and blows for a day and a night and calls come from down the line to get the rotaries out, the youngsters begin to get excited and chilly and the Rockville paper speaks of the "blizzard." But the veterans only smile. They remember March, '88. That was a storm.

When two days had slipped by and not a train up the line—Rockville began to worry. It had not been a laughing matter at any stage. The wind had snapped down from the pole for forty-eight hours, without seemingly drawing its breath; it bared the hills and filled the valleys; it bent trees low beneath its force; it modeled the hard, fine, falling snow into miniature mountain ranges and neatly erased all the roads and highways of man. It bit at ears and toes and noses, caused little boys to wrap their tippets around their necks more closely than before, women to remain prisoners at their hearthsides, the Oldest Inhabitant and the Rival Claimant to fret testily as they went searching back into history for the likes of such a storm. The milkman became a memory, Rockville shivered and stayed indoors. The hearth-fires snapped and blazed with the north wind tearing helter-skelter, pell-mell over the chimney-pots, the stoves glowed red within the houses. It was good that one did not have to be outdoors on such nights.

Yet there were souls who had to fight against the storm. There was Dr. Noah Kimball, who had not taken a vacation for twenty-six years, out in his pung-sleigh. He could not stay indoors. Hep Russell, the Superintendent, was ill—pneumonia, Dr. Noah said, and he shook his head as he fumbled with his pills and his bottles, for Hep Russell was no longer a young man. You can not work a man of sixty in a wind-swept railroad yard for thirty-six hours and expect him to be cast in steel, to fight it off by sheer energy, like some goat of a youngster. So they carted the Super off to his bed while he growled at them. Confound Noah Kimball, confound all of them, didn't they know that a railroad was standing stock-still—mile upon mile of it—that the mighty hand of God was mocking the puny hand of man and making his creations helpless? But Noah Kimball only smiled and bade Hep Russell be calm. Calm? Hep Russell wondered if Noah Kimball could be calm with one hundred and fifty miles of chaos running loose along the Upper Wyandotte.

**SANDY McNUTT**, peering from his bedroom window across the night in one of the lulls of the storm, could see the light burning in Hep Russell's room. He wondered if the Super was very sick. It would be the very deuce to pay with Hep Russell off the job, with Tim Malone down the line at Stoneville, and Conway, the despatcher, stuck up on one of the snow-bound jerk-waters in the hills. There was no one else that Sandy knew who could run the division. . . . He turned over to sleep.

Sleep?

His eyes simply would not close, with that light burning brightly in Hep Russell's bedroom. Who was going to untangle the Upper Wyandotte to-morrow—who was running it to-night? Old Steve Barnwell was at the night despatcher's desk, and Sandy McNutt laughed aloud in the lonely room as he thought of him. Why, he—Sandy McNutt of Galilee—could run the road better himself.

That thought electrified him and he sat bolt upright in bed. Then he laughed aloud, for he was not without his saving grace of humor—Sandy McNutt. The very idea of a way-bill clerk in the general offices thinking that he could run the big Upper Wyandotte. He dropped down into his warm bed again and drew the coverlid up to his chin.

Sleep?

Do you suppose that Sandy McNutt could sleep, knowing that the blizzard was howling and twisting and snapping its fingers at the Upper Wyandotte, knowing that Malone and Conway were away, Hep Russell flat upon his back? He arose, lighted a lamp, and began dressing. Once or twice he laughed at himself, but he did not stop dressing. Once, when he stepped from the shelter of his boarding-house out into the madness of the winter's night, he thought what a fool he was. But he only buttoned his great-coat more closely about his neck and stepped briskly forward.

There was a little lull in the snowfall, but the wind still howled bitterly through the sleeping village. Sometimes it made him stop to catch his

breath, but when he stopped it was only for a little while. . . . He forgot about the line just once—when he passed Helen Grayson's house and was surprised to see a light burning in its hall. It always gave him choky feelings to go by that house, and yet he could almost laugh when he thought of his social career in Rockville and how miserably it had ended. Rapley had closed it quite as quickly as he had opened it for him. The moths had been busy in his evening suit for weeks. Still he had not cared less, nor ever would. . . . The old choking, sickish feelings came upon him. . . . She was probably at a party. He remembered that Rapley had said something about a dance this night. Still, the Center Church clock had just spoken two and it was time she was home. For a moment he entertained an idea of standing behind a tree and watching until she should come home. . . . Then he put that idea out of his mind. The long barracks of the depot made a shadow ahead, and Sandy could see the lighted



Calm! Didn't they know that a railroad was standing stock-still?

windows of the telegraph office, where the poor fools were trying to steer the rudderless ship.

Before he stepped into the office it was storming hard again and he stamped in the hall to shake the clinging snow from his coat. Furness, the assistant of the two men who held the long night trick at Rockville in those days, heard him and came out into the hall. He was a timid, nervous little man.

"Why, McNutt, what are you doing here?" he asked in an undertone.

**SANDY** wasted no time on explanations.

"What's the situation?" he snapped, as peremptorily as if he had been the boss himself.

Furness told him. Things were no better. Indeed, the wires whispered rumors of a yard collision down at Somerset. Nothing moving on the division—not a wheel. Instead, the storm played upon a supine railroad, whose tracks were deep buried, whose trains were motionless—a very mockery of a paralyzed railroad it was.

Sandy McNutt pushed hard upon Furness's heels into the cozy telegraph office and stood close behind Steve Barnwell's shoulder. The despatcher saw his shadow and turned upon him.

"What the—" he began.

"McNutt," said Sandy, quickly.

Stephen Barnwell ripped out a string of oaths, but Sandy McNutt did not hear him. He bent low over the night despatcher's head. . . . Then he straightened himself and laughed a dry little laugh.

The night despatcher was drunk!

He laughed at the very irony of the thing. The poor old Upper Wyandotte, storm-beset and helpless, was being steered by a drunken man. . . . Steve Barnwell still swore, but Sandy did not hear him. He was in the shadowy general offices, rummaging about, for his mind was surely set. In a moment he was back, and Steve Barnwell was not too drunk to see that there was something bright and shiny, like a ticket-punch, in the hand of the way-bill clerk. Furness saw it. It was a revolver, and the next minute its ugly muzzle was thrust 'neath the night despatcher's nose, while Sandy, with the mere ghost of a smile, said:

"I'll give the rest of the orders to-night and you'll follow them."

Steve was a deal more sober already, and he started upon another string of oaths, when Furness grabbed his arm and interrupted. Furness was very pale and trembling and whispered into Barnwell's ear:

"For God's sake, don't anger him, can't you see he's crazy and he's got a revolver? He's stark, staring mad. Humor him, Steve."

That sounded like good sense, so Barnwell cut off his oaths and said:

"You've the drop on me, McNutt. It's risky business, but the gun gives orders."

It was risky business. Sandy gave a single thought as to what old Hep Russell would say about it when the hour of reckoning should finally arrive. But then he stiffened his backbone. There was a chance! If he failed, he knew that there would be no fate too harsh for him, the penitentiary was a possibility. But if he succeeded, they might understand—they might appreciate—they sometimes did. He felt an intangible force pressing him on.

"I can't fail. I can't fail," his stout mind sang to his faltering heart. In all of his spare hours, in some of his busy ones, he had dreamed of how he would run the Upper Wyandotte if ever such an impossibility should come to pass as to put it under his control. He had studied it in all its problems, the flood-rush of busy traffic, the constant battles of winter against wind and snow—months ago he had planned against such an emergency as this—he was ready.

"I will not fail," his mind said coolly to his heart.

**STEVE BARNWELL** fumbled with his key and glanced studiously at the bundle of orders that had been placed in front of him by his self-appointed superior, when he heard his name softly called, and became conscious again of the existence of that revolver.

"No fooling, Steve. You forget that we had a wire in Galilee."

Steve swore again—softly under his breath—but thereafter Sandy's orders were sent as they were written down to the very letter.

And they were good orders, good sense, good rail-roading. Furness had to admit that. They were good because they were planned and they were system, something that the Upper Wyandotte had lacked since Hep Russell was sent to his bed. System began to tell—it always does—and slowly things began to better a perceptible bit upon the division. Some trains were moving, a little. The fight against the storm was being renewed. The men out along the line were encouraged to get orders—orders that meant something definite—once again. They knew that some one was in authority once more at Rockville depot.

But it was all uphill fighting. Word came up over the wires of the collision down in Somerset yard. It had been a serious affair. A grain train had been resting in that place, congested by a two days' accumulation of freight. A preference train coming down off the main line had smashed into her. All the men in the engine cab of the preference freight were asleep—there had been no "off duty" for any man on the road for two days now. The preference had torn through the caboose of the stalled train. It was a bad wreck, and on another night there would have been nothing else to talk about. But this night—it was just an incident—no more than a mere detail of a hopeless fight against overwhelming odds.

Furness caught at Sandy's sleeve.

"I'll bet the wind is a-swinging down through the Winniebrook just now," he ventured.

**SANDY** turned upon him like a flash.

"What made you think of the Winniebrook?" he demanded.

"Oh, I don't know," said Furness, uneasily, "except I always think of that damned old rattle-trap when anything is going wrong."

"So do I," said Sandy, without further explanation.

So did Tim Malone, so did Conway, so did Hep Russell. How could they forget that thin spider-web of a trestle across the gorge, a hundred and fifty

(Continued on page 36)

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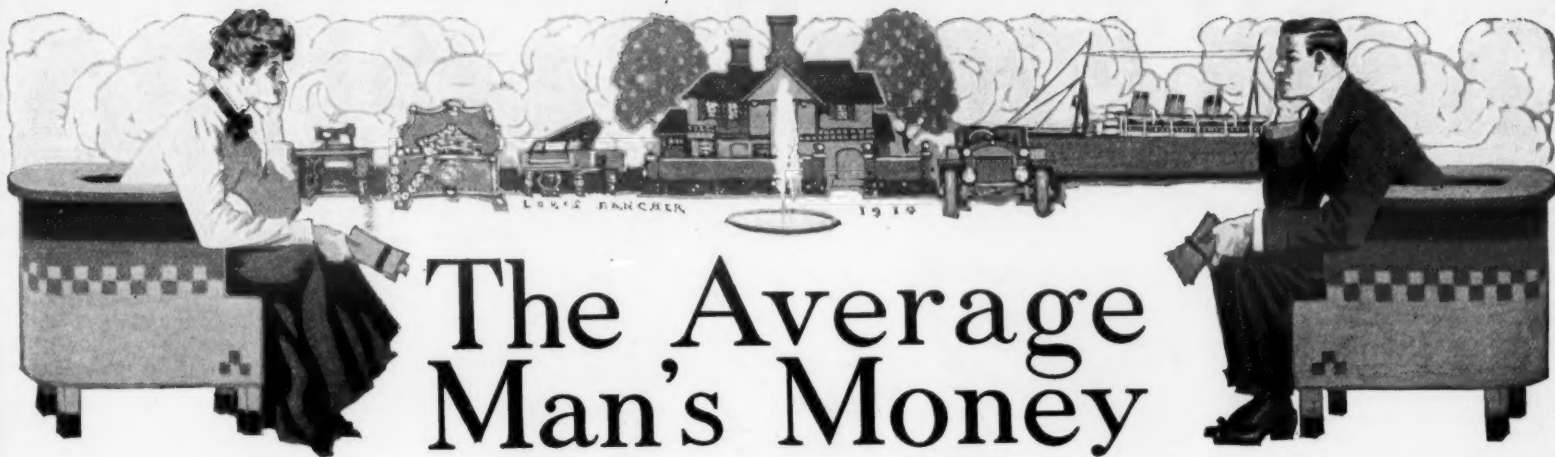
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# The Average Man's Money

**The purpose of this page is to call attention to the fact that the best investment bonds are now selling at a low price**

## First-Class Bonds at Low Prices

ALL the bonds named in the table on this page are representative; they are chosen from among the many listed on the New York Stock Exchange—in fact, bonds of every one of the issues named in the table are bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange nearly every day. These bonds are all within the severely safeguarded class which is prescribed by the laws of Massachusetts as legal investments for the savings banks of that State. This means that they are as sound as bonds can well be. In fact, these bonds are practically as standard as gold dollars. The comparisons in the table show that these bonds are now selling at materially lower prices than for some years past; in the judgment of bankers they will sell again, in the course of the next few years, at approximately their former figures. This means that an investor who buys any of these bonds now will have an investment as safe as the most careful laws can make it, will receive approximately four per cent on his money as long as he owns the bond, and will have in addition some expectation of a reasonable profit.

## Other Good Bonds

WHAT has been said concerning the present low price of the bonds in the table is even more true of the whole field of legitimate investment bonds. Consider, for example, some bonds taken at random from the list of securities owned by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. The bonds that insurance companies may invest in are carefully safeguarded by law. While the prescribed standard is not quite so severe as in the case of savings banks, yet it is so high that the most prudent business man may feel perfectly safe in buying the securities which the State of Massachusetts or of New York permits as investments for the insurance companies which are allowed to do business in those States. In addition, the fact that these bonds are bought by so safe and conservative an institution as the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company is in itself an indication of their soundness:

Bond	Present Price	Approx. Yield
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s, 1995.....	99 1/4	4.0
Atlantic Coast Line 1st mort. 4s, 1952.....	96	4.3
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s, 1925.....	92 1/4	4.3
Central of Georgia 1st mort. 5s, 1945.....	112 1/2	4.1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. mort. 4 1/2s, 1992.....	102 1/4	4.4
Chicago & Alton 3s, 1949.....	72	4.9
Chicago & Northwestern 3 1/2s, 1987.....	89 1/2	4.0
Colorado & Southern 1st mort. 4s, 1929.....	95 1/2	4.4
Colorado & Southern ref. 4 1/2s, 1935.....	98	4.7
Delaware & Hudson 1st 4s, 1943.....	99 1/2	4.0
Lehigh Valley gen. mort. 4s, 2003.....	97	4.2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s, 1940.....	98 3/4	4.1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st mort. 4s, 2004.....	82	5.1
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1917.....	101	4.8
Mobile & Ohio 1st mort. 6s, 1927.....	117 1/2	4.1
Norfolk & Western gen. 4s, 1944.....	93 1/2	4.5
Oregon Short Line ref. 4s, 1929.....	93 3/4	4.6
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. mort. 4s, 1951.....	82	5.3
Southern Railway con. mort. 5s, 1994.....	109	4.5
Union Pacific ref. 4s, 2008.....	97 1/4	4.1
Wisconsin Central gen. mort. 4s, 1949.....	93 1/2	4.5

The annual reports of the insurance company do not show what price was paid for these bonds. It is safe to say, however, that the figures were much higher than the

ones now prevailing. Atchison gen. 4s, for example, sold at 104 1/2 in 1906, and Atlantic Coast Line 4s at 102 1/2 in the same year—a difference of 6 1/2 points.

**IN A TABLE on this page is a short list of bonds which are legal investments for savings banks in Massachusetts. To insure as nearly absolute security of investment as it is possible to get, no one can do better than study the requirements of the law which defines the character of the bonds in which Massachusetts savings banks are permitted to invest. To readers who take the trouble to write us will be sent, without charge, a digest of the Massachusetts law, together with an enlarged list of the bonds which are legal investments for savings banks in that State : : : :**

## Bonds for \$500

THE usual unit of bonds bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange is \$1,000. There is, however, in recognition of the small investor, a growing disposition to issue bonds in denominations of \$500. The list below has been made up from current circulars of New York bond dealers. It is possible, at times, to get all of these issues. Generally speaking, the demand for them is strong, and dealers are likely to be sold out. The prices quoted are those that prevailed at the time the list was compiled. It is probable that they will rise rather than fall; for the tendency just now in good investment securities is steadily upward.

Name	Rate %	Present Price About	Approx. Yield
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Adjustment mort., 1995.....	4	92 1/4	4.4
Gen. mort., 1995.....	4	99 1/4	4.0
Baltimore & Ohio First mort., 1948.....	4	99	4.1
Prior lien, 1925.....	3 1/2	92 1/2	4.3
Southwestern Division First mort., 1925.....	3 1/2	91	4.4
Central Pacific Collateral trust, 1929.....	3 1/2	90	4.4
First ref., 1949.....	4	98	4.1
Central R. R. of N. J. Gen. mort., 1987.....	5	123 1/4	3.8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Denver ext., 1922.....	4	99 1/2	4.0
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. First ref. mort., 1934.....	4	89 1/4	4.9
Colorado & Southern Refunding mort., 1935.....	4 1/2	98	4.7
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement mort., 1928.....	5	101	5.0
Illinois Central Collateral trust, 1952.....	4	99 1/4	4.0
Long Island Railroad Refunding mort., 1949.....	4	96	4.3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas First and ref. mort., 2004.....	4	82	5.1
Mobile & Ohio First mort., 1927.....	6	117 1/2	4.1
General mort., 1938.....	4	86 1/2	5.1
New York City, 1960.....	4 1/4	101 1/4	4.2
N. Y. New Haven & Hartford Convertible debent., 1956.....	3 1/2	101	3.4
Debenture, 1948.....	6	135	3.5
Norfolk & Western First con. mort., 1996.....	4	99 1/4	4.0
Northern Pacific General lien, 2047.....	3	71 3/4	4.4
Prior lien, 1997.....	4	102	3.9
Oregon Short Line Con. 1st mort., 1946.....	5	112 1/4	4.2
Pennsylvania Convertible, 1912.....	3 1/2	99	4.0
Convertible, 1915.....	3 1/2	96 1/4	4.3
Southern Pacific First mort., 1937.....	5	110	4.2
First cons. ref. mort., 1955.....	4	95	4.5
Union Pacific Convertible, 1927.....	4	103	3.7
First lien and ref., 2008.....	4	97 1/4	4.1
First mort., 1947.....	4	101 1/4	3.9

These bonds are of slightly varying soundness, but all of them can be described as high-class bonds.

## A \$100 Bond

THERE are not as many high-class \$100 bonds as there should be. The only important one which is freely traded in on the New York Stock Exchange is the 4 1/2 per cent refunding mortgage bond of the Colorado and Southern Railroad. It is now selling at about 97, and yielding a re-

turn of about 4 1/4 per cent. American bankers ought to issue more of the standard bonds in \$100 denominations. One of the important reasons why France is such a thrifty country, why the French farmer is often spoken of as the banker of Europe, is the fact that the great French banks are willing to take the trouble to adjust themselves to the man of small means by dividing the big railroad and government loans up into small bonds. When the American railroads borrow money in France, they divide the bonds they issue into five hundred-franc (\$100) denominations; sometimes the amount is as small as \$20. They ought to be willing to do the same for the benefit of the small investor at home.

## One Example

ONE day a few weeks ago a patrol-wagon backed up to the curb on Broad Street, New York City, and half a dozen members and employees of the brokerage firm of B. H. Sheftels & Company were loaded into it. On the same day branches of this firm's business in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Chicago were raided by the police. Since the first of the year the Department of Justice at Washington has been after this firm. In the books taken from the New York office the Federal authorities found 12,000 accounts, showing that money, in amounts varying from less than \$100 to \$20,000, had come in from all over the country. Working a force of 100 stenographers—a large part of the time night and day—Sheftels & Company were in the habit of sending out 400,000 letters in a batch. To maintain the organization and its branches must have cost over a million dollars a year. The chief figure in the Sheftels firm was one Jacob Herzig, known as George Graham Rice, who has been, at various times, a race-track tipster and inmate of a New York State prison. Literally, millions of dollars were drawn from the pockets of thousands of men and women by the appeals of a swindler. It was nine months before even the Federal authorities felt sure enough of their evidence to interfere with the Sheftels game, although every reputable banker and broker in the Wall Street district was aware of their shady character.

Sheftels was only one of scores of firms, big and little, that were—and are—exchanging worthless stock certificates for cash. From the Department of Justice was issued this warning:

"Recently a number of alleged schemes to defraud have been brought to the attention of the Department whose promoters are said to be using the United States mails extensively in furtherance of their operations. Directions have therefore been given for the speedy investigation and prosecution of all such cases in which it

appears that the mails are being made an instrument in the defrauding of the public."

What can be done to remedy this situation? The question is worth thoughtful attention. No one can measure the tragedies of the poor swindled of their savings; aside from sympathy, a serious economic loss is involved in putting into worthless swindles millions of dollars which might have gone through legitimate banking channels into railroads and other public improvements. There is abundant room here for the various State Governments as well as the Federal Government, for conscientious newspapers, and even for philanthropic organizations. The average man with a small amount of money to invest, who lives far from the large cities, can not be expected to know the earmarks that distinguish a swindle from a legitimate investment. Can not the honest banker help? Even if the extra trouble involved should cost him some of his legitimate profit, can he not take the same pains to reach the small investor that the swindler does?

## Write this Man

THE Bank Commissioner of the State of Kansas is J. N. Dolley. He is the first similar official of any State, so far as the present writer knows, to recognize a great duty and opportunity involved in his office, and to take the trouble to meet it adequately. He undertakes to answer letters from the people of the State who inquire about stocks or bonds which they are solicited to buy. In a letter Mr. Dolley says:

"Kansas is being flooded with an enormous amount of stock propositions of all kinds and characters, some, of course, with more or less merit, but a surprising amount of fake and blue-sky schemes. The average citizen knows nothing about propositions of this nature, and it is very easy for a sharper to misrepresent a gold-brick scheme and make it look very good to him. This class of citizens should have some place to go to where they can get advice in regard to any and all stock propositions, and I know of no one who is in better position than the bank commissioner to get and furnish reliable information along these lines. My plan is this: when I receive an inquiry about a company I immediately make inquiry through the commercial agencies and other sources and get a line on it and then report to the inquirer. I enclose you herewith an interview in one of the daily papers of this city which will give you some idea of how the plan works. We are getting it thoroughly on its feet and we are doing an immense lot of good."

Probably Mr. Dolley would not look upon his office as limited to the service of Kansas people only. His address is Topeka, Kansas.

Name of Bond	Present Price	High Price Since 1906	Decline	Approx. Yield
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Ill. div., 3 1/2s, 1949.....	88 1/2	95 1/4	6 3/4	4.3
" " " " " div., g. 4s, 1949.....	100 1/2	106 1/4	5 3/4	4.0
" " " " " gen. 4s, 1958.....	97 1/2	103 1/4	5 3/4	4.0
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, gen. 4s, 1989.....	99 1/2	111	11 1/2	4.2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, 1988.....	97 1/2	103 1/4	5 3/4	4.1
Illinois Central 1st 4s, 1951.....	104	109 1/2	5 1/2	3.7
Louisville & Nashville, unified 4s, 1940.....	98 1/2	104 1/4	5 3/4	4.1
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. mortgage 3 1/2s, 1997.....	89 1/2	99 1/4	9 3/4	4.0
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. consol. 4s, 1948.....	102 1/2	105 1/2	2 3/4	3.8

The comparisons shown by the figures in this table prove that high-class bonds are now selling at from 3 to 11 points (\$30 to \$110 per \$1,000 bond) lower than for some years past. All the bonds in this list are of the very highest character; the test of this is that they are legal investments for Massachusetts savings banks. For further details concerning these bonds, and the significance of this table, read the text on this page



## The Faking of Food

(Continued from page 25)

technically unadulterated may nevertheless be unfit for human consumption. But the hue and cry is after germs, and germs being the ultra-fashion, Commercialism acquiesces with a few grumbles and allows the people's legislators to pursue them. But when it comes to the adulterant, not quite so fashionable, there is more grumbling, and if a big Business Interest is interfered with, it puts down its foot and fights the men who are fighting the battle for the American stomach—and, incidentally, for the physical condition of the next generation.

### The Manufacturer's Protection

IT IS easy to see that the Pure Food and Drugs Act should be called "An Act for the Correct Labeling of Foods and Drugs and Their Substitutes," yet as such it causes the elastic-conscience manufacturer little trouble even when the goods are put into the consumer's hand in the original package. For, as there was never a calculating machine made that some man could not beat, so has there never been a law passed that some one could not get around.

Take, for instance, ginger ale, or any similar drink. The laws require that its label shall state whether it is genuine or artificial.

What protects the poor manufacturer here? Why, the little metal cap of the bottle is large enough for him to hide behind. A pull and a pop and off it goes before the ale is sampled, and who is to see the tiny letters around it, "Artificially colored and flavored"? So the customer drinks his capicum-and-water as ignorantly as he eats the eggade and cream-aline of the baker.

When conveniences such as this fail it is possible to take advantage of the fact that no one has yet decided whether the act demands the naming of the ingredients of a compound upon the label, and while a decision on some particular case is pending the article is selling. Or, if there is enough money in its manufacture to warrant assuming the offensive, there is the high-salaried attorney who has skill in securing you a favorable reading.

Uncle Sam's annual egg bill is larger than his meat and wheat bills combined.

In New York City, during eight months of the year, the number of eggs used by the hotels alone is equivalent to the number of fresh eggs brought to that city.

Of the eggs brought from the West to supply New York's need, from thirty to fifty per cent (according to the weather) are found spoiled upon arrival.

The trade in rotten eggs in the city of New York alone amounts to tons weekly.

The first statement sounds as if there were abundance of eggs for everybody. The second sounds as if there were not enough eggs to go around. The third would lead one to believe that there is a great economic waste in eggs. The fourth makes one think that the tanners (who use deteriorated eggs in their work) do a rushing business and are legion in New York.

The deductions from the first three statements are correct. The fact concerning the latter statement is that Manhattan is not the home of one tanning plant, but it is the home of a large and malodorous graft in rotten eggs—and the graft has no connection with the tanning business.

### Bad Eggs—the Baker's Delight

BUT it has a close connection with the foodless food game. For those crannies into which the gum, colored flour, or casein substitute will not fit, the bad egg fills nicely.

Take, for instance, the sponge cake mentioned on the "magicked" cards. It can not, like other cakes, be made with an egg substitute. But it can be made with plain "rots," and in fact is lighter, hence better from the standpoint of the baker, and more quickly accepted by you, than when made with fresh eggs. But sponge cake is the only baker's production of which this is true, and while the sponge cake business is quite respectably large, a graft having to do with one of its ingredients alone would not be alarming. But when it becomes possible to deodorize and doctor eggs at any stage of deterioration (except the musty egg, which no ingenuity can disguise, and one of which will flavor 10,000 pounds of dough), and use them desiccated or frozen in almost unlimited ways, the bad-egg business becomes well worth going into. And then, also, it becomes well worth crushing out.

## Manuel's Prudential Policy



Drawn by W. A. van Benschoten

"But I haven't abdicated!"

Now it is not true that the average baker delights in the deliberate purchase of bad eggs. But he does delight in the purchase of materials at the lowest possible price. So when a salesman offers him an egg product or a substitute at the equivalent of from five to eighteen cents a dozen, and points out to him that, in addition to the difference in the price, the product or substitute takes up one-twenty-sixth the storage room required for crated eggs, and costs about one-twenty-sixth the freight, the baker is not going to ask too many embarrassing questions.

### The Grading of Eggs

THIS does not mean that bad eggs are rushed from the sorting place to a factory, there to be made presentable by means of aeration, chemical treatment with formaldehyde or some other drug, and then turned over to the baker, all openly and by daylight. Like the modest violet, this business flourishes best where most hidden, and shrinks from the passer's gaze. Here are a few facts about its workings.

The history of the average eggs shipped from the West (Iowa or Nebraska, most likely) begins on the farm where they are gathered and stored up by the farmer's wife till there are enough to justify a visit to the dealer in town. The dealer waits till he, also, has a sufficient accumulation, and ships them on to the next man. When the eggs reach New York, or wherever their Eastern destination may be, they are still fresh eggs, because, forsooth, they have never been in cold storage! On their arrival they are "current receipts," and their price runs as low as sixteen cents a dozen. But those which come through the fiery trial of candling unsingled go to the corner grocer's as "strictly fresh eggs," and sell for a few cents less a dozen than State eggs. The next grade is listed as "fresh eggs," and sells for less than the "strictly" fresh.

### An Ugly Graft

THE remainder of the eggs are the humble ringers, spots, and rots. Sometimes there are only ten per cent of them, and sometimes fifty. The rots are broken into pails and taken charge of by the driver of a wagon, the name on which is something like "The Tanners' Yolk Supply Company," or a similar legend, giving one to understand that the business is furnishing tanners with the yolks they use. The driver acquires the malodorous freight maybe for the mere favor of taking it away, and maybe for a cent or so a dozen.

The supposition is that he then drives to the tanner's, but as there are none in Manhattan he has a long drive ahead of him, and so is to be pardoned if he strays into the yard of a sponge-cake factory or of the cheapest frozen-egg man. And being there, he might as well unload, for they can pay him more than the tanner would and still acquire the eggs far below the market price. Of course there are municipal inspectors from the Board of Health to prevent this, but the supposition is that they are so busy holding their noses as the wagon passes that they can not hold up the driver. So it has been left to the untiring efforts of two men—Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Lederle of the New York City Board of Health—to try to stamp out the ugly graft in their city. They have at last succeeded to the point of securing the passage of an act providing for the denaturing of all eggs not intended for human consumption. It is a good law, but an exceedingly difficult one to enforce.

### Food to Sell—Not to Eat

PENDING the coming of the millennial era, however, there is a measure being worked for which would alleviate conditions—the Federal inspection of desiccated and frozen egg plants. The men who are hoping most ardently for its passage are the honest manufacturers of egg products. They know that if the eggs that arrive ancient and depraved in the big cities were caught young, and desiccated or frozen near the place of their birth, they could be used for practically every cooking and baking purpose, and would be far better than the use of the "strictly fresh" traveled article or the well-preserved antiquity from the buried past of a cold-storage plant.

Such a measure would so greatly reduce the number of eggs in shells needed in the cities that the adjacent country could meet their need both winter and summer, and the sky-rocket prices now in vogue would be unknown.

With such measures applied to eggs, and with Federal inspection for manufactories not only of egg products and egg substitutes, but of all foods susceptible of misuse, it would be possible to protect the consumer even in these days when food is made to sell and not to eat. For foodless food is not a passing fad, but is the sinister expression of the genius of the present day of the horseless carriage, the birdless wing, and the wireless message. What the human system thinks of it the bodies of the next generation will tell.

## The Wildcat

By S. F. AARON

AMONG the larger quadrupeds the habits of none are so little understood as those of the smaller *Felida*. This is not paradoxical, the lesser species of cats are among our larger animals, the smallest quadrupeds are the mice and shrews.

In America those other carnivorous groups, of which the bears, weasels, and wolves are representative, have been studied with much more satisfaction than the cats; they are more easily observed because less suspicious of man.

The bay lynx, bobcat, or wildcat, being the most accomplished sneaker in the woods and thickets, almost exclusively a night prowler, and having a most malevolent desire to shun its worst and human enemy, is very infrequently seen. Knowing this, the writer set about gaining authentic knowledge, both first and second hand, concerning the behavior of a most interesting creature.

Much has been published about *Lynx rufa* that might win a medal for "nature faking." Romantic tales, with fine wording and a woody flavor, telling of impossible doings in the animal world, make of the wildcat a curious, terrible, dangerous creature; one might almost receive the impression that the tiger is little more than a gingerbread cat in comparison.

The worst of many tales is that it has been accused of attacking armed hunters in the garish day, of killing a woman, of slaying full-grown deer. Thus literary grace, smirking before Nature's glass, affects the mythical for her fashionable attire, when more worthily might she stand forth in the naked truth.

### A Well-Deserved Reputation

THE sinister, pernicious character of the bobcat can not be exaggerated. The bloodthirsty mink is a gentleman in comparison. The cat either kills, fights, or flees from every other animal; its character and conduct can be expressed by the word hate. Even those of its own species are generally included in this declaration of universal warfare. Its amours and the instincts of mother love, both of which sentiments borrow from the creature's savage intensity, make the exceptions to its death-dealing tendencies. Maternal gentleness is its one virtue; the paternal feeling expresses itself in the desire to destroy the kittens, a trait shared also by other wild *Felida* and the domestic cat.

The young of the wildcat are from two to six, born generally in the warmer months. The mother hides her kittens away from her own kind; it is believed she rarely leaves them any great distance, and she will defend them to the extent of losing her own life. In captivity, though well fed, she may kill and devour them. When half-grown, they go on short hunting trips with the mother; a little later they probably receive a box on the ear in the manner experienced by the weaned domestic kitten, and thereafter their fortunes are pursued individually. As with all the carnivora, the youthful creatures must fight their own way against many common foes, always larger and sometimes more aggressive.

In the Middle South coast prairies, my guide and I saw a coyote run after and attempt to worry a two-thirds grown lynx until the latter finally went up a mesquite tree. An adult cat would have whipped the wolf.

Sometimes, though rarely, the nearly grown and still youthful members of one litter will hunt together for a time. But very soon dissensions resulting from jealousies and covetousness arise, and with blood-clotted fur the cats separate.

### Face to Face with a Wildcat

IN MANY sections of the East and all over the wilder West, in mountainous regions of cut timber and thicket growth remote from farms and difficult of access, the bay lynx frequently inhabits where not generally suspected. Even a coon hunter may say:

"Waal, ther's sumthin' round' hyar thet cuts up my dogs an' thet kills varmints sumthin' like a ol' cat, but I hain't seen no wile cats."

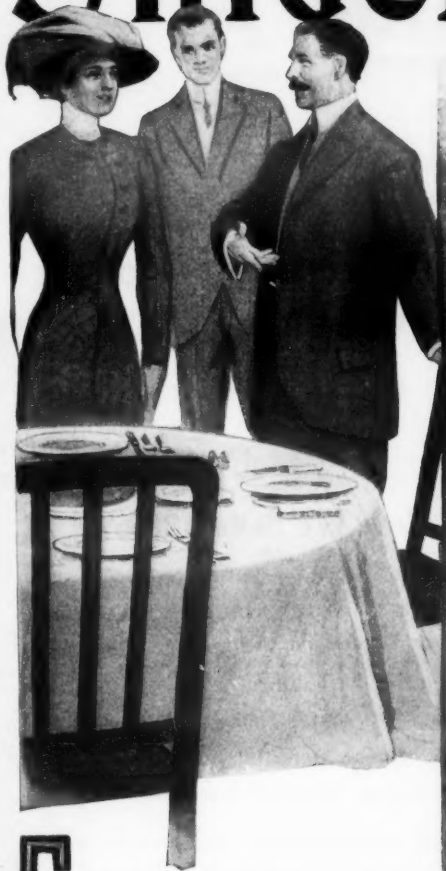
I knew of a wildcat to have her den and rear her young not half a mile from one coon hunter's cabin; a searching after the nest of a solitary vireo disclosed her lair to me.

There can hardly be anything more intensely interesting than coming face to face with a wildcat in the forest. You have invaded the woods almost on tiptoe, you have impersonated the inanimate to

(Concluded on page 33)



# Snider PROCESS Pork & Beans



"I'm so glad I had  
SNIDER'S for these  
unexpected guests"

**QUICKLY** and  
conveniently  
prepared and the  
housewife takes  
pride in serving  
them because



## Snider Process Pork and Beans are Delicious

THEY are so carefully and so thoroughly prepared, in the special Snider way, before putting into the can, that they are like a different food from the pork and beans most people know. Snider Process Pork and Beans not only have a more delicious flavor, but they are *readily* digested, even by those whose digestion is delicate. The Snider process renders them tender, mealy, thoroughly cooked and flavory.

Besides you know there is no more nourishing food than well-cooked beans, richer in proteid (the strength and vigor builder) than any other vegetables, meats or cereals; and beans cost less than meat, although so enjoyable and nourishing.

ABOUT the pork used—it is the sweetest obtainable. A luscious piece of *jowl* is used in each can of Snider Process Pork and Beans.

The jowl is the cheek, you know, a rich, choice morsel that seasons the beans as no other part of pork can do.

Then we add a just-right portion of the most savory tomato sauce ever put together which is prepared from Snider's Tomato Catsup.

Serve Snider Process Pork and Beans on a rosette of crisp lettuce leaves—done in a moment—a delicious dish for luncheon—good enough for the best.

ANYTHING you  
buy is as good  
as you *can* buy if  
you insist that it be  
Snider's.

### The Correct Lobster Cocktail

(Paste this in your cook book)

Try this tempting appetizer for particular diners: For each person, allow two tablespoonfuls of Snider's Catsup, one teaspoonful finely grated horseradish, a pinch of salt and a dust of Cayenne pepper. Serve lobster meat on heart lettuce leaves, in champagne or individual compote glasses; pass the sauce in a dainty relish dish.

THE Grocer is a  
great "testimonial"  
for us, ask him for  
Snider's—the food  
of quality.

Just for variety, order a bottle of Snider's Chili Sauce and sample it on a sirloin steak, some chops or cold meats.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

"All Snider Products comply with all Pure Food Laws of the World"

U. S. A.

**"It's the Process"**

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# The Millions at Stake On the Overland

**If you think that we skimp to make cars at our prices, please look at these facts and consider our stake. Judge what you would do.**

The Overland, measured by present demand, is the most successful car that was ever created. It has become the sensation of motordom.

To build these cars, over \$3,000,000 has been invested in the highest type of modern equipment.

Over 20,000 delighted owners are everywhere advertising these remarkable cars. Dealers have already paid a deposit on more than 18,000 of the new-season models.

So long as the Overlands give such satisfaction we can depend on an annual sale of tens of millions of dollars. And the thousands of men employed in our five factories depend on that sale for their livelihood.

Do you know of another maker who has an equal inducement for putting out a perfect car?

## **They Must Be Right**

Suppose Overland owners began to find fault with their cars. Suppose weaknesses developed or troubles occurred.

Suppose time should prove that some other car—regardless of price—gives better than Overland service.

Don't you know that this business, with all its investment, would collapse like a house of cards? And don't you suppose that we know it?

If we are to hold our place, every Overland sent out must be as good as a car can be. There may be differing prices, due to the variance in size and power and capacity. But there can be no compromise

with utter perfection, for no man at any price wants a troublesome car. A single slighted car might kill the sale of a hundred.

## **The Facts Are These**

Every material used in our chassis is the best that men know for the purpose. In many parts, some cheaper material—some lesser strength—might serve 99 times in a hundred. But we take no chances on that hundredth time.

Every feature, regardless of cost, is made in accord with the best engineering practice. We use the 5-bearing crank shaft, the separate cylinders, the unit power plant, the dust-proof case.

No other car at any price is so rigidly inspected. Every material is inspected, every part, every combination of parts. There are more than a thousand separate inspections on every Overland car.

We revolve every crank shaft in its bearings six thousand times before it is attached to the engine. We run every engine under its own power for 48 hours before it goes into the car.

Every Overland chassis, in the hands of an expert, is given at least two road tests over rough roads and steep hills. If this severe usage brings out the least imperfection, the car is corrected and tested again.

The truth is that if Overland cars sold at double their price there is no important way in which we could improve them.

## **How We Saved 28%**

In the past two years we have cut the cost of Overlands 28 per cent. We have saved our buyers, on the average, \$300 per car.

We have brought the cost down where no other car can compete with them. None gives nearly so much for the money.

But you may be utterly sure that we have not skimmed on the cars—not jeopardized this business—to afford you that saving.

The economy has come through the use of modern machinery and multiplied production. We are making our own parts, and are making them by the finest automatic machinery.

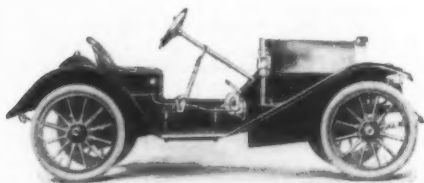
We have filled many acres of floor space with costly machines, to save something on every part. And the sum of those savings, on the thousands of parts entering into a car, is the reason for Overland prices.

But these modern methods do more than save money. They give us exactness to the thousandth part of an inch. They insure that all similar parts are exactly alike—all interchangeable. In automobiles, as in watch making, hand work has never approached the perfection attained by these modern machines.

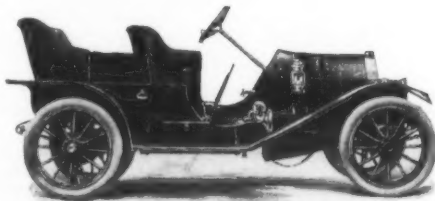
So please don't think that a higher price insures a better car than the Overland. High prices sometimes mean out-of-date methods, limited production, extravagant profits. It is utterly impossible to give more of real value than you get in any Overland car.

*The Overland*  
for 1911

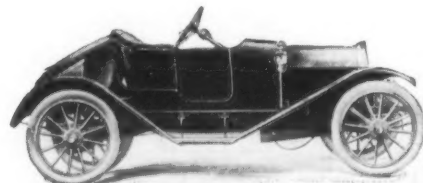
Licensed under Selden patent



Model 45. 20 h. p.—four cylinders—96-inch wheel base—\$775. A Torpedo Roadster with same power sells for \$850.



Model 38. 25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base—\$1,000. Made with five styles of body, including delivery body.



Model 50. A 30 h. p. Torpedo Roadster, with 110-inch wheel base. Price, \$1,250. Sliding gear transmission.

**All prices include gas lamps and magneto**



# A Wealth of New Models for 1911

**Twenty-two models of Overlands this year—from 20 to 35 horsepower—from \$775 to \$1,675. Fore doors, at your option, free.**

We make Overlands this year to meet every idea of nearly every motor car buyer. But none with less than four cylinders—none under 20-horsepower—none with less than a 96-inch wheel base. For smaller cars with lesser power are not wise investments.

For \$775, we are making a car which is easily capable of 45 miles an hour. It has 20 horsepower—enough to carry its two passengers wherever a road can run.

We are making a torpedo roadster—the latest type of a racy car—as low as \$850.

The 25-horsepower Overlands, with 102-inch wheel base, sell this year for \$1,000. That's nine per cent less than last year. Touring car body, delivery body, roadster or rumble seats.

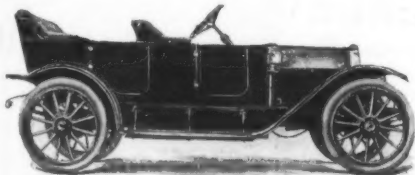
The 30-horsepower Overlands sell for \$1,250. The wheel base is 110 inches. A wide choice of bodies, including the newest fore-door models.

We are making a 4-passenger inside-drive coupe—the ideal car for Winter driving—for \$1,250.

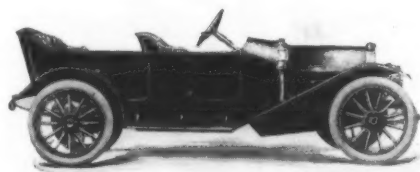
The 35-horsepower Overlands, with 118-inch wheel bases, sell for \$1,600 and \$1,675. And all of these prices include magneto and full lamp equipment.

## Classy Designs

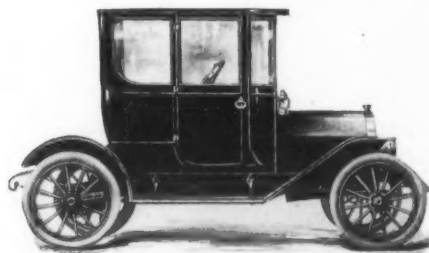
We have employed on our 1911 models some of the ablest designers in the automobile line. For many months their whole effort has been devoted to creating artistic designs.



Model 51. 30 h. p.—110-inch wheel base. A 5-passenger car with fore doors or open front for \$1,250.



Model 54. One of our 35 h. p. cars with 118-inch wheel bases. Prices, \$1,600 to \$1,675.



Inside-drive Coupe. An ideal car for winter driving or for ladies. Carries four passengers. Price, \$1,250.

**All prices include gas lamps and magneto**

Last year we reached near to the limit in perfection of mechanism. So our efforts this year have been almost solely devoted to designing attractive cars.

Our 1911 models show what experts consider the highest attainment in motor car designing. Some of these new models, in some respects, excel the costliest cars on the market.

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to get the final touch in appearance.

## About Fore Doors

The most conspicuous tendency of the times is toward the fore-door models. They are now being shown in 97 per cent of all foreign cars, and in the aristocrats of American makes. Others offer fore doors, but because of their newness add an extra price.

The open front models, in our estimation, will soon go the way of the rear-door tonneau.

We do not insist on fore doors, but on our leading models we offer the choice of fore doors or open fronts. You can have your option on an equal price. You pay no extra tax for the newest designs when you buy Overlands.

We make planetary transmission for those who like the utter simplicity of the pedal control. We make the sliding gears for those who prefer them.

On some new models we offer the Remy magneto, on some the Bosch. On all there is double ignition. On some the two ignition systems are entirely independent, requiring eight spark plugs.

Whatever you prefer in design or in mechanism can be found this year in the Overland. And, value for value, the price is much lower than in any other make. This is easily proved by comparison.

## Our 1911 Book Ready

Our 1911 book shows all the new styles and gives all specifications. You can pick out there the style that you like best, and compare it, detail by detail, with any other make.

The book is free. Simply send us this coupon or write us a postal. We shall also tell you where you can see the cars—at the nearest of our 800 dealers.

**The Willys-Overland Company**  
(Licensed under Selden patent)  
Toledo, Ohio

Please mail the 1911 Book to

*The Overland*  
for 1911

Licensed under Selden patent



Don't be afraid of our reputation for fine clothes.

It's true, they are fine.

But New York men demand value as well as style, and we sell chiefly at retail in New York.

We have generous values in suits for as little as \$20, for as much as \$70; at all prices between.

We manufacture primarily for our own New York Stores, do it on a large scale, and share the resulting economies with the dealers who sell our clothes in other cities.

Rogers Peet & Company  
New York City

258 Broadway at Warren St. 842 Broadway at 13th St. 1302 Broadway at 34th St.



A style above an ordinary level—  
Only in **Silver Collars** 2 for 25¢  
In Canada 3 for 50¢.

Smart in appearance, convenient to button and unbutton and with ample space for the tying of the scarf.

Write for our booklet "AVIATION," and for "What's What"—the encyclopedia of correct dress.

Write for our booklet "AVIATION," and for "What's What"—the encyclopedia of correct dress.

Sharpen Your Own Safety Razor Blades

Ten pulls on the VICTOR STROP and the trick is done. Blade is sharper than it was originally. Stop buying new blades—get a VICTOR STROP today.

Buy from your dealer or sent direct; money back either way if you want it. Agents and Salesmen—we give big commission for Victor Sales. Write for the proposition. THE VICTOR MANFG. CO. 701 General St., Canton, Ohio

give the wild things the idea that you are a stump. Down the wind the lynx comes on much the same errand as yourself, stealthily, noiselessly, to take the other creatures by surprise. Hardly have you seen him before he stops and crouches a little; the look of evil expectancy changes instantly to one of malevolence. The yellow eyes narrow and glare at you steadily for a minute or more. Then you move ever so little, perhaps hardly knowing it, and with a long bound or with a sudden backward gliding the gray and rufous creature vanishes. You go forward quickly, but might as well expect to see the retreat of a black snake in waist-high weeds as to catch a glimpse of the cat. All stories of wildcats attacking human beings are pure fable; but the beasts show bravery and even get sassy when they have captured live meat. Feline blood-thirstiness puts the heart of a lion into the little beast, and bids it stand and defy the world. I doubt if an elephant would scare it very much.

#### A Crime Against Science

YOU are coming down the wild mountain trail in the very early morning when the shadows are still indistinct, and you spy a gray creature crouched beneath a branching fern, and at once surmise the wildcat and its prey. But two creatures will attempt to hold their ground upon your near approach; the skunk will at all times. Even in behalf of our friends, the birds, to use a gun when observation of life is possible would be a crime against science. We have more than enough badly stuffed effigies and misshapen skins and much too little knowledge of the ways of the wildcat. Approach within a few feet of the four-legged sportsman—he may be a little larger than a house cat or perhaps easily as big as a large cocker spaniel—but you need have no fear. Instantly there is given you an invitation to stop, that forcible expression of hate as clear as words and common with all the cats from the tiger down to domestic puss—the quick exhalation of breath from jaws opened wide to show the gleaming teeth. This is followed by a prolonged screech of anger and protest and the glare of the unflinching eyes may be a little disconcerting. Then you take a step nearer and the creature is gone.

The bobcat is not highly valued for its fur; its long-haired and shorter-tailed cousin, the Canada lynx, furnishes skins for the furrier. As an admittedly destructive animal to game and (rarely) to poultry, the cat is shot whenever the opportunity presents itself. If taken in a steel trap, it will gnaw off a leg and set itself free; if caught by a dead fall, it dies hard, and the prodigious clawings that the log receives makes one respect the creature's powers. Though able to inflict serious injury with claws and teeth, backed by an India rubber suppleness and great strength, the wildcat only shows its animosity toward man and its fear of him by keeping out of his way and away from his dogs. Crude weapons wielded by prehistoric hunters have had a more certain hereditary influence in causing animals to fear man than has the rifle; the wounded and defeated may live to aid in the multiplication of its fear-stricken race, the victim of the rifle rarely survives.

The scarcity or extinction of the varmint in partly settled areas is due more to its retreat before the advance of soil cultivation than to its being killed off. Yet, in spite of nocturnal habits and wariness, of wonderful agility and redoubtable fighting powers, the trapper, the coon hunter and the still hunter take toll from among these not exceedingly prolific creatures.

#### A Match for Two Hounds

I WENT up a tree on a coon hunt when a boy to dislodge an animal that the dogs had found trouble in treeing. The creature refused to be shaken off, but growled savagely at me and in a very unreasoning manner from a little way out on a big limb. Thereupon I let down a string for a stout club and belabored the still supposed coon so violently that it dropped to the ground. But it whipped the two hounds and got away into a hole in the rocks near by, and when daylight came we noticed that the dogs were woefully scratched up. Some days later, from near those rocks, I heard a cat bid defiance to a neighbor feline or to the world at large. Likely enough it smelled its enemy of the tree episode.

I have heard the wowl of the wildcat in the forest many times, always at night, and, no doubt, expressing varied impulses, but unmistakable. With its greater vocabulary and its unafraid eyes, the cat improves on the dog and his close relatives. Not one of the canine tribe but has instantly shifty eyes; an angry cat will stare into your face like a Norwegian sailor.



**15 Years Here**  
DEWEY, STRONG & CO., San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, 1910.  
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.  
Gentlemen—It is about fifteen years since I received from you a wonderfully comfortable Ostermoor Mattress. Although we have had an earthquake since then, the mattress is still in use, in first-class condition, giving satisfactory service. I take pleasure in enclosing a photograph of my house, 271 Lee St., Oakland, Cal., where that Ostermoor Mattress is a most valued possession. Very truly,  
G.H. STRONG.

**Ostermoor** \$15.  
Built—Not Stuffed  
When buying a mattress, the real question is, "How is it made—what record of service is behind it? Never listen to mere claims. Demand proof!"

Then you discover the difference between the Ostermoor Mattress and imitations—for the Ostermoor is built, not stuffed.

We challenge any other mattress in the world to produce letters from actual users showing service of terms of years up to half a century, with the mattress as comfortable today as when new. Ostermoor offers such proof.

In the face of this overwhelming proof of quality—proof in advance of what the Ostermoor will do for you—can you feel justified in accepting an inferior imitation when you know that an imitation can give you nothing more than an imitation of satisfaction.

For genuine service be sure you get the genuine Ostermoor—our trademark is your protection. Costs no more than the "just as good" kind.

#### 144-Page Book WITH SAMPLES Free

The Ostermoor is not for sale at stores generally, but there's an Ostermoor dealer in most places—usually the liveliest merchant in town. Write us and we'll give his name.

We will ship you a mattress by express, prepaid, same day your check is received, where we have no dealer, or he has none in stock.

**OSTERMOOR & CO.**  
141 Elizabeth Street, New York  
CANADIAN AGENTS:  
Alaska Traders & Export Co., Ltd., Montreal.



#### MATTRESSES COST

Express Prepaid  
Best Blue and White Ticking  
4' 6" wide, 45 lbs., \$15 00  
In two parts, 50¢ extra  
Dust-proof, Satin-finish Ticking, \$1.50 more.  
Mercerized French Art  
Twills, \$3.00 more.



Don't Twist and Squirm when Shaving  
Use the **Young Safety Razor**

Hold your hand, arm and body in the easiest position but adjust the razor to suit. The blade-holder can instantly be turned to any angle so that you can get that perfect diagonal sliding stroke, that cleaves the toughest beard with the greatest ease. The "Young" is the only safety razor made that will do this. Ask your dealer—take it on trial—it is sold on an absolute guarantee.

Complete in handsome leather case \$2.50

The Holder is triple silver plated and can't rust.

The Blades are the finest, oil tempered, hollow ground, with a cutting edge so keen and strong that each will give many, many shaves, and there are 13 blades with each razor. Extra blades, 50 cents per dozen.

**YOUNG SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.**

If your dealer hasn't the Young Safety Razor yet, send us check or money order for \$2.50 and we will send prepaid. Your money back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

**DIAMONDS WATCHES**  
ON CREDIT

For Christmas Presents

No. 122—Ladies' Locket "Perfection," fine brilliant white Diamond, \$50  
\$10 Down, \$5 a Month

without any obligation whatever on your part. If satisfactory in every way, pay one-fifth down and keep it, balance in eight equal monthly amounts. If not satisfactory, return it. We pay all charges and take all risks. Every honest person's credit is good with us.

**LOFTIS**  
BROS & CO. 1232 Dept. M 38, 92 to 98 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for our handsome Christmas Catalog, filled with beautiful photographic illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, solid gold jewelry, Silverware and choice Novelties for Christmas presents. Select any article you would like to own or present to a loved one; it will be sent on approval to your home, place of business or express office, lower than those of the ordinary cash retail jeweler. Great bargains in ladies' and men's solid gold and gold-filled Watches for Christmas gifts. We give better values and easier terms than any house in America. We are the Oldest and Largest Diamond and Watch Credit House in the World. Established 1888. Write for free copy of our new, handsomely illustrated booklet, "Historic Diamonds." Send for Catalog today.

No. 102—Men's Round Belcher, brilliant white Diamond, \$38  
\$7.60 Down, \$3.80 a Month

Our prices are 10 to 15% below the retail value of the same goods in the world. Established 1888. Write for free copy of our new, handsomely illustrated booklet, "Historic Diamonds." Send for Catalog today.

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SHORT STORIES for the Magazines. We sell stories and book MSS. on commission; we criticize and revise them and tell you where to sell them. Story Writing and Journalism taught by mail. Our free booklet, "Writing for Profit," tells how. THE NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION, 54 The Baldwin, Indianapolis, Ind.

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LOVING CUPS, RINGS AND SOCIETY FOBS.  
Send for my free illustrated 1910 catalog.  
FREDERICK T. WIDMER, 30 West Street, Boston.



# BURLINGTON

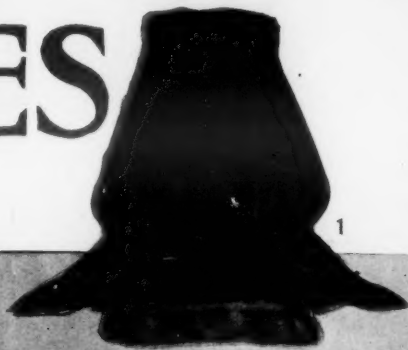
## MOTOR ROBES



BURLINGTON "SHO-FUR" ROBES



BURLINGTON TONNEAU MAT ROBE



BURLINGTON INDIVIDUAL OR TONNEAU MAT ROBE



### CORRECT ROBE EQUIPMENT

Motor and be absolutely comfortable in the coldest weather—add 100% to the pleasure and use of your car in winter.

Burlington Motor Robes are absolute proof against cold, wind, snow, dust or rain. Their special patent features offer for the first time perfect protection—for the chauffeur—for the individual—for the whole tonneau.

Each robe is provided with a special draft-proof mat going under the feet—keeping them always snug and warm, but never bunching and tying them up like the old-fashioned blanket robe.

Look specially at the "Sho-Fur" robe. Such a combination of comfort and convenience must appeal to every motor enthusiast at a glance.

#### Foot Freedom and Foot Warmth

This robe combines both perfectly. It has our patent feature that insures perfect foot and leg warmth.

In addition it allows absolute driving freedom. Your feet—incased in warmly lined, leather capped, half shoes, extending out thru the robe—can work the clutch and brake just as easily and freely as though there were no robe over you. If necessary they can be kicked out in an instant and the robe thrown off.

With our "Sho-Fur" robe there is no possibility of your robe becoming so tangled in an emergency that you can't work your brake or clutch. There is no possibility of your feet becoming so numbed with cold as to lose perfect control.

Each Burlington robe is made and finished thruout of the best possible material in the best possible manner and in a variety of textures and sizes.

#### The One Best Xmas Gift

Put a Burlington Robe on your list for your motoring friends. It will be the most appreciated article you could choose.

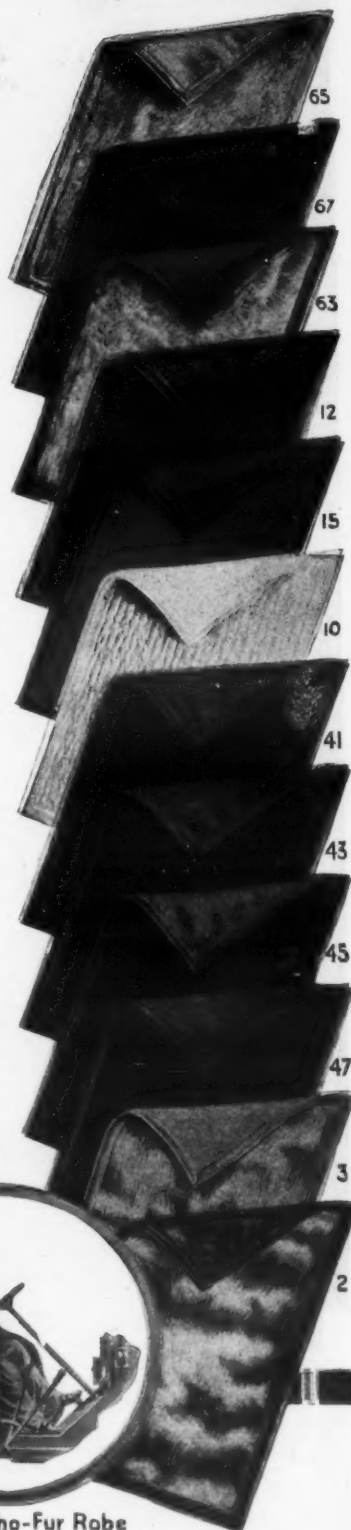
If your dealer does not handle Burlington Robes, write us and we will forward you, express prepaid, any of the following robes on receipt of price.

No.	DESCRIPTION	SIZES AND PRICES:—				
		Individual Mat 48 x 54	Sho-Fur 48 x 60	Tonneau Mat 50 x 66	50 x 72	50 x 84
65	Heavy greyish-green long mohair plush, covered with fine pearl grey leather grain rubber drill.....	\$14.50	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$19.50	\$22.50
67	Heavy black plush, imitating Russian felt, covered with fine black leather grain rubber drill.....					
63	Heavy red body plush, interspersed with long white hair, covered with red leather grain rubber drill.....					
57	Heavy plush, imitation of Silver Fox, covered with fine pearl grey leather grain rubber drill.....					
1	Fine sable plush, imitating natural skins, covered with fine black leather grain rubber drill.....					
2	Fine sable plush, natural skin effect, covered with fine leather grain black rubber drill.....	13.50	15.00	17.00	18.50	21.50
10	Fine grey mohair plush covered with pearl grey leather grain rubber drill.....					
15	Finest pearl grey wavy mohair plush, covered with light drab leather grain rubber drill.....					
19	Fine blue wavy mohair plush, covered with heavy leather grain black rubber drill.....					
41	Heavy black Burlington kersey, covered with heavy black rubber drill.....	5.40	6.00	7.20	7.80	9.00
43	Heavy dark green Burlington kersey, covered with black rubber drill.....					
45	Heavy black plush, covered with heavy black rubber drill.....	5.90	6.50	8.40	9.00	10.30
47	Heavy dark green plush, covered with heavy black rubber drill.....					
69	Extra heavy and thick double-weave made from superfine wools; comes in several shades, to harmonize with the prevailing colors of most cars in use. These will appeal to the finest and most exacting taste.....					
	.....Size about 60 x 72, \$15.00					

You take no risk in sending us your order as we guarantee each Robe and promptly refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied.

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## Infantile Paralysis

(Concluded from page 25)

treatment. The disease itself can not as yet be treated. For that we must wait for the preparation of an antitoxin and for more knowledge of the symptoms, so as to be able to make a diagnosis before the paralysis occurs and the damage is done.

All that can be done at present is to treat the effects of the disease. The paralysis results from the destruction of nerve cells in the spinal cord. A function of these cells is to supply nutrition to the muscles. With the destruction or disturbance of the cells, the nutrition of the muscles is cut off and they tend to wither and die.

### The Care of the Child

THE essential treatment is directed to keeping the affected muscles in as good a state of preservation as possible until the spontaneous improvement in the nervous system takes place and the cells resume their function of supplying nutrition. It is essential that when the nervous force returns it should find sound muscles to affect. Drugs are sometimes given, but the essential treatment consists of massage, electricity, and muscular exercises. Some physicians place great reliance upon electricity, properly applied, but massage and exercises are relied upon especially by the majority of practitioners, as a means of keeping the muscles intact until the cord resumes its activity. It is probable that all these are of use in some cases and at certain stages. The general care of the child is extremely important. It should be kept as much as possible in the open air and should have the most nourishing food.

The child's stomach is likely to be weakened, and it is as important that the muscles should not be fatigued or strained as it is that they should be exercised. It is therefore a delicate task to feed the child so that the utmost amount of nourishment may be given without overloading his delicate stomach, and to exercise him as much as possible without undue fatigue or strain. Here the supreme importance of a faithful and intelligent nurse, whether she is a mother or an employed person, is immediately realized. To find some one of sufficient moral character to keep up a régime conscientiously for months and perhaps years is no easy task.

### The Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths

ALTHOUGH exercises, whether formal or attained through play and games, are of the greatest importance, they are also attended by great danger. Through them, if improperly directed, the serious deformities may be encouraged or caused. At the best, the unaffected muscles are likely to be under so great a strain, during the atrophy of their companion muscles, that the balance of the groups is easily disturbed, and deformities may arise. These deformities are not always perceptible to the untrained eye when they begin. For this reason the association of a surgeon, especially an orthopedic surgeon, with the regular doctor, may be of great importance in preventing the most serious deformities.

If any part of the cord is entirely destroyed, there will be some permanent lameness or weakness in more or less of the muscular system. And as there is generally some actual destruction, the percentage of absolute recoveries, like the percentage of deaths, is small. It is variously estimated, but is probably not greater than ten per cent.

Some authorities, however, place it as high as twenty-five per cent or even higher; but it is probable that they would include among the recoveries those cases where the final defects are so slight that they can be discovered only on close examination, such as one leg or arm being slightly shorter than the other.

It is probable that ninety per cent have some permanent weakness of some muscles, but this weakness may not always impair the individual's power of performing his life functions and of being a useful, successful, and happy citizen.

### Cheerful Concentration of Mind

THE therapeutic value of hopefulness is decided. If the parents, nurse, or child is discouraged, the effect is unfavorable. Belief that a limb may ultimately be properly used tends to have a direct muscular result. The concentration of the child's mind, and its cheerful concentration, on the exercises, is helpful.

The fatalistic attitude toward paralysis, so long held, forms a bad moral atmosphere for the stricken child. He should believe that he will get entirely well, and should be cheerful, interested, happy, and free from all possible nervous irritation.

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It took me years to write this book. It is the result of practical experience.



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It shows you a picture of the first hen house I built, 6 x 6 feet in size. It contains over 50 full-page pictures of buildings, and views taken on my farm. It was written from actual, practical experience.

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I received your book sent me Saturday a. m. It would have been worth to me \$500.00 if I had had it last spring. "Good book," common sense learned by hard-earned experience. Worth \$1,000.00 to me. Respt., L. R. HAYWARD.

Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, Kansas City, Mo.  
Dear Sir:—Your late poultry book received, and I have received much valuable information therefrom. I believe I can now begin the poultry business intelligently and successfully. Yours respectfully, T. W. SHACKELFORD.

Ernest Kellerstrass. Irvington, N. J.  
Dear Sir:—Received your poultry book. It is worth many times the price, and should be in the hands of everyone handling chickens, as it contains information that would take many years to learn. Yours very truly, JOHN SELFELDER.

Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dear Sir:—Received your book all right. Am well-pleased with book. Best dollar's worth I've ever received. CHAS. GOETZ.

I have sixteen of your hens that averaged 231 eggs per bird in twelve months. LAWRENCE JACKSON, Pittsburg, Pa.  
It was a rare treat to spend a day in September at the Kellerstrass Farm, where were originated the Crystal White Orpingtons, now famous the world over. Mr. Kellerstrass exhibited upwards of \$25,000 worth of birds at the Chicago Show. —Western Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

There isn't a thing that would make you successful in the poultry business that is not fully shown and expounded in this book.

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Shoes have also improved—in the natural order of progress. You think the change is due to increased demand and to enterprise in manufacture. This is partly true, for American shoe manufacturers are noted for their initiative and advanced ideas. But it is due chiefly to the invention of machinery—to the highly developed system of shoe machinery known as the

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Hand-made shoes that cost your parents and grandparents \$12 to \$20 are now duplicated by machinery, better made, and sold to you for one-third that price, even though the cost of labor and materials has greatly advanced.

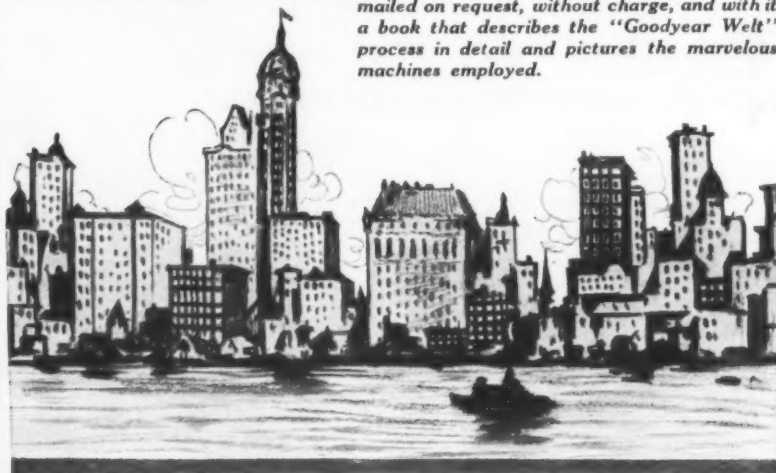
The Goodyear method duplicates on machines the process of sewing shoes by hand. A thin and narrow strip of leather, called a welt, is sewed to the insole and upper, and the outsole is sewed to this welt, thus leaving the heavy stitches outside, where they cannot tantalize the foot.

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*The United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., has prepared an alphabetical list of all Goodyear Welt shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark. It will be mailed on request, without charge, and with it a book that describes the "Goodyear Welt" process in detail and pictures the marvelous machines employed.*



## The Ride to Winniebrook

(Continued from page 26.)

feet or more above the brook, a slender, trembling thing, over the edge of which trains crept cautiously like cats along a fence? When the Winniebrook was high and raging like a millrace the men would see old Hep Russell sitting there, whittling a stick as each train crawled to safety across it. They would see him there in the long droughts when a single spark would have set fire to the wooden web. They knew something of what the Winniebrook meant to the superintendent. They did not know the thousands of little prayers that he said as train upon train crossed in safety.

The clatter of the wires took their thoughts away from the Winniebrook. It was a real storm, a great storm, that held the entire East in its grasp. Even New York City was paralyzed by it as was little Rockville. Then there came news of more trouble. Three engines with a big plow were working through the long cut at Slide Hill, and now the plow was off the track with both trucks hopelessly derailed. Furness began to get the details of it. Then his sounder began a terrible clatter. He swore.

"Confound him, whoever he is. Doesn't he know enough to keep off the wire when it's handling a message?"

But the unknown showed no desire to keep off the wire.

"Who is it?" demanded Sandy.

"I dunno," said Furness, slowly. "It ain't a familiar call. . . . I have it. Some one's cut in upon the line with a field set."

Sandy had been almost complacent again. He ran to Furness's shoulder.

"Trouble," he scented. "Let Slide Hill go. Who is it?"

The sounder clicked madly.

"Win—nie—brook," spelled Furness. "They've tapped the wire. Number eight!"

—Upper Wyandotte's best train and lost for hours—"the trestle!"

"Go ahead," snapped Sandy.

But the sounder was as still as if it had been struck dumb. Furness called nervously with his key. No response. He called again. Still no response.

"The wires are down," he said in a low voice.

Sandy told him to make sure of that. They moved the pegs around on the face of the switchboard, but it was no use. Rockville was as completely separated from the rest of the world as if it had been situated on some cannibal island.

They speculated upon the trouble at the Winniebrook. There was nothing too bad to be thought of there. Furness said that the brook had been running high with spring floods for a week now. It was his opinion that it had collapsed under Eight and that the big train was lying in the bottom of the gorge. Steve Barnwell opined that the thing had finally met the fate that he had ordained for it—a fire. Sandy made no opinions. He just shut his lips tight together—and hoped. He stood in the window of the telegraph office, watched the early dawn of the March day—and hoped.

WHEN the clerks at headquarters reported that morning for duty they had expected to find chaos, but there was some one in command. Even Rapley recognized that fact. He was the senior of the force and he made compact with Sandy. . . . For another moment Sandy forgot about the Upper Wyandotte. There was another who might claim his attention. He was worrying about last night. It was a wicked night to take a girl out into. And yet the light was burning in the hall! "Did you go to the Fire Department dance?" he finally asked in a low tone.

Rapley hesitated before he answered. Then he laughed:

"Not for mine. I know enough to stay in when it rains."

At that Sandy was puzzled. He would have asked more, but he had come to know what a snub meant. So he made a brave attempt to put Nelly Grayson out of his mind. He came back to the business of the Upper Wyandotte.

"Some one's got to get down the line this morning and take charge," he said, "and some one's got to keep charge here. Which?"

Rapley did not hesitate for very long.

"I'll take the reins up here," he said grimly, thinking of the comfort of the warm offices all the while, "if you want. . . . How can you get down the line? There's nothing left in the round-house."

"There's a hand-car in the section-house."

Rapley laughed.

"A swell chance you'd have of getting to the Winniebrook or even to Slide Hill in a hand-car, this day," he said.

Sandy did not laugh.

"When it was first daylight I stood in the window of the telegraph office where I

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Dole's Pure Hawaiian Pineapple Juice is the "Drink Delightful." It has a snappy acid tang that very gratefully satisfies thirst.

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There is not a single thing added to the Juice of the picked-ripe Hawaiian Pineapple, pressed out, refined, and sterilized in the bottle—no sugar, no water, no preservative—nothing. It is simply the **pure** juice.

Serve it cold, as an appetizer for breakfast, for luncheon, "Five o'clock Pineapple," and dinner. A sandwich, an olive, a saltine, a Welsh Rarebit, anything of this sort deliciously emphasizes the flavor.



"Quarts"  
Full 32 oz.

"Pints"  
Full 16 oz.

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Full 4 oz.



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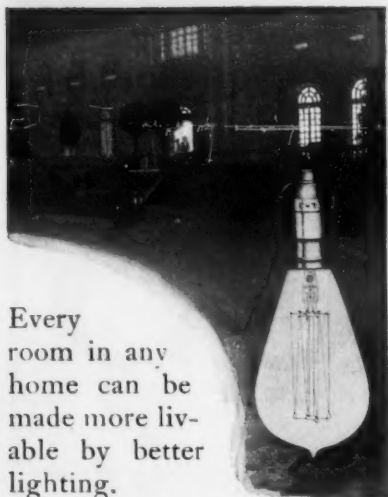
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Just the drink for a child's party.

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could see the weather-vane on the Center Church," he said slowly. "Do you know what I saw? The wind. It had changed from northeast to northwest. That spelled salvation. That's it, Rapley. You know our line from here to Slide Hill banked up on the east, open on the west? Well, Rapley, when we come to know the line we don't worry. I'll get down to Slide Hill with a track swept clean all the way."

The note of triumph sounded in his voice, but Rapley was still skeptical.

"Slide Hill ain't the Winniebrook," he said.

"No, but it's only eleven miles from it," said Sandy, "and we'll tackle that when we get to it. Perhaps I'll have more luck. Think of them folks down there in those cuts—and in that Number Eight. They'll be hungry if nothin' worse."

WITHIN an hour Sandy was off down the line on a light hand-car, the last bit of motive power at headquarters; a relief expedition, if you please, for the girls at the Rockville eating-room had filled big baskets with all manner of provisions. Three or four stout-armed section men manned the hand-car, and Sandy took his turn at the handles. It was still bitter cold, still the wind swept across the tracks, but it swept in a different course, and Sandy was filled with a grim satisfaction when he saw that it was sweeping the rails quite as clean as it had filled them.

Finally they came to a place where the telegraph poles had been snapped off by the wind and laid low upon the track. There was a new exercise for their arms, swinging axes and chopping their path through the mass of wreckage of the lines. Sometimes they would be blocked by some stubborn ridge of the snow, but those times were for the most part short times. They would turn from the car-handles to the shovels, and in a little while they would be on their way again, while the wind would toss the snow anew upon the rails. But these were decidedly the exceptions. Sandy had gone ahead surely, because Sandy knew. He had studied all these formations along the railroad long before. It was part of his plan.

TWO freights and two passenger trains stood in Slide Hill cut, the fires dying in their grates, and ahead of them three more engines of the stout old Mogul type were fastened to the derailed plow. The snow was fearfully high about the cars, and it was as if they had rested in a deep canal. Their roofs barely showed themselves above the snow level, and the three flare-stacks of the Mogul engines were the only signs of activity. Sandy abandoned his hand-car and its crew and strode through the heavy snow to the last car of the last passenger train. The Upper Wyandotte changed its course here and found its way through a range of heavy hills. No wind could sweep its track in here. To cover those eleven miles through to the Winniebrook was going to be a deal of a contract, and he knew it.

The last car of the train was empty, so were the other two. Neither was there any one on board of the forward train, which held a private car. He finally found a fireman tinkering about one of the dead engines, and the fireman told him that all the passengers had gone off to warm themselves at a nearby farmhouse. Sandy followed his directions and floundered through the broken path to the place. It was warm and cheerful and a great comfort to a man who had come thirty miles on a hand-car through freezing weather. . . . He unbound his muffler and opened his coat before he explained himself. They were certainly having a great time. The private car belonged to an actor; there were a lot of men and women actors aboard the train, and all of these were giving a play in the farmhouse, the back parlor being the stage, and a tablecloth, hung in the arched doorway, the curtain. It was all great fun and not a bad experience to be caught on those trains at Slide Hill. The farmer's folk would never forget this March of '88. The women bustled about, getting food for all, the men guffawed at the antics of the players. It was probably the last time as well as the first that Slide Hill would ever see Shakespeare performed by a man who was the pet of London.

Sandy watched it all nervously until the curtains were pulled together. Then one of the train conductors came up to him.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Help," said Sandy.

He took few words to tell the train men of the trouble at the Winniebrook. Some of them volunteered to go ahead on foot with him. But he hesitated. They were all exhausted after a long fight in Slide Hill cut. Sandy turned from them. A big, well-knit man stood with his back to him. This man had had the most to say in the show. Sandy spoke to him.

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You must use all of your lungs all the time if you wear Nulife, causing a continuous internal massage with nature's tonic, fresh air. This is a positive preventive of all throat, lung, nasal and many other internal disorders arising from improper breathing.

Prof. Charles Munter's

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Nulife is not made of steel, buckles and rubber—it is a light-weight, washable garment, so simple that any child can put it on. That buoyant spirit, so necessary to success in any calling, always comes after wearing Nulife. It holds the spine and head erect, inducing regular blood circulation and filling the brain cells with pure blood at every heart beat.

For growing boys and girls Nulife is invaluable. It holds them erect and gives every organ an opportunity to work. They grow into vigorous adults, able to resist the germs of disease. Many children are born frail, delicate and deformed, and with the least assistance during their childhood, become strong and healthy afterward. These children in their youth may have no visible deformity, but are continually ailing from some unknown cause. By Nulife all this is eradicated and prevented. It compels the deepest breathing, the real vital force of life. Deformities and diseases disappear.

Women's physical beauty is impossible without physical perfection of form. With Nulife they get that grace, symmetry and poise which no steels can give, allowing the body to be flexible and comfortable and not restrained in the vise of metal supports, which most corsets contain. It is worn with or without a corset.

### This Guarantee Goes With Every Nulife

I guarantee that Nulife will straighten round shoulders, expand your chest two to six inches, increase your height, regular, deep breathing as Nature wants you to do. The price of Nulife is now \$3.00. Go to your furnisher, druggist or department store, and if they cannot supply the genuine Nulife, send direct to us and it will be sent prepaid to your address, and I know you will be well pleased and recommend Nulife to your friends after you receive and wear it. To order correctly give Chest Measure (close up under arm pits and completely around the body), with your Height, Weight and Waist Measure, and state whether for male or female.

Send Your Name **Illustrated Book FREE** For My to You

I will send you free the Nulife booklet which tells you all about Nulife, what it has done for others and will do for you. This booklet is filled with illustrations and reading matter that clearly describe the efficiency and benefits of this wonderful garment. You ought to know these facts whether you ever expect to purchase Nulife or not. Send your name and address, plainly written, to

Prof. Chas. Munter, No. 17 Nulife Building, 13-15 W. 34th St. (near Fifth Ave.) New York



## A Brick Mantel in Your Living Room

Greatly increases its beauty and coziness. However effective your modern heating system may be, you need the good old



fashioned chimney piece for its comfort, sociability and charm.

Be sure you get the best—  
The P. & B. Brick Mantel.

Made in a great variety of styles. Designed by a leading architect. Embody the best ideas of Continental and English brick work. Choice of colors of brick. Chisel carefully packed in barrels. Any amount can be supplied. Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Co., Dept. 8, 166 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. New York Sales Office, 115 W. 44th Street

Mail Me the  
Coupon and I'll  
Send You This  
Beautiful Story



"A Story of a Cotton Boll" is a handsome, delightful little book that will please both old and young. Besides entertaining, it will leave with you some most interesting and valuable facts about the growth, picking and marketing of cotton. I send it to you, free, because I know of no better way to give you an idea of the purity and surpassing quality of the cotton that goes into the

## "White Swan" Mattress

This mattress is made entirely of the finest quality long-fibre-staple cotton, sterilized, thoroughly felted and guaranteed to retain its original comfort for 30 years. It's the best mattress value on the market. You'll surely enjoy the booklet. Simply mail me the coupon and get it.

TOM B. BURNETT, Dept. 31, Dallas, Tex.

Tom B. Burnett, Dept. 31, Dallas, Tex.

Please send me your booklet "A Story of the Cotton Boll."

Name.....

Address.....

## The Modern Soap Convenience

is the Watrous Liquid Soap Fixture—the most efficient and satisfactory soap fixture made.

One filling equals four cakes of soap. The Watrous Fixture does not tip or spill soap like other fixtures and waste of soap is impossible. Cake soap carries disease germs from one person to another—This cannot occur when the Watrous is used.



## THE WATROUS LIQUID SOAP FIXTURE

consists of nickel-plated bracket and crystal container. A slight pressure on under part of fixture delivers flood deposit of soap to the hands. Various styles—all extremely low priced—for Homes, Clubs, Hotels, Offices, Factories, Public Institutions, etc. Watrous Liquid Soap is made of best vegetable oils and is especially adapted for use in Watrous Fixture.

FREE illustrated booklet, "The Modern Soap Convenience," giving prices and particulars. Write today.

The Watrous Co., 1255 Fisher Bldg., Chicago

Towel Supply Companies—write for new interesting proposition.





On the Radiator

In spite of the talk about extravagances, in spite of the debate about the life of the automobile business, the man with a car goes spinning and winning on his way.

## A Good Motor Car Earns Its Keep

Yes, and a good car pays a high rate of interest on the original investment, too.

Nearly all the cars you see bearing pleasure parties at night have been working all day. They have earned their way.

If the automobile did not earn its way, it wouldn't last. Does the average business man keep on putting his money into unprofitable things?

Have you ever known a man who once owned a car willing to give up ownership? The man who once had the service of a car knows that without one he would feel as though he had lost a leg.

The man without a car these days is at a distinct disadvantage in comparison with the man who has one.

The automobile is typical of this age—the age of efficiency and rapid progress.

Men have not made any other thing in all their history which will render so much genuine service in a given length of time as the automobile.

The man with a good car only smiles to himself when he hears talk about motor car extravagance. He smiles when he hears two men who never drove a car debating how long the automobile business is going to last.

He smiles again when his neighbor says: "I don't see how you can afford to keep up an automobile."

He smiles because he sees his neighbor has been taking the funny papers seriously, which is always a funny thing to do.

Have you ever noticed those pictures in the funny papers about automobile troubles and expenses? Ever notice how the automobiles

shown are of the models of ten years ago? That shows how old the jokes are.

In spite of the talk about extravagances, in spite of the debate about the life of the automobile business, in spite of the funny papers, the man with a car smiles, "starts 'er up," and goes spinning and winning on his way, well pleased with himself that he has so good and faithful a servant as his motor car.

He uses it for two or three seasons, sells it for a good round sum and—then does he go back to the horse and buggy and the street car? Hardly.

He gets "reckless" again and buys another motor car—a better one. He is able to buy a better one for the same or less money than he spent before, because the manufacturers from year to year learn how to improve and refine their products. Thus are prices constantly lowered. You can buy more for the same price this year than you bought last.

In fact, you can now buy all that anyone needs in a five passenger car for as low a price as \$1500—it is a quality car, too.

In addition to the design, materials and workmanship necessary to insure perfect performance, this car has what many critics consider the most beautiful lines of any automobile in the world; and further, it has the refinements and the finish to suit the most fastidious taste.

We have a catalog D that many people profess to admire which tells all about this good \$1500 car.

After you have gone through this catalog, you'll probably be troubled with driver's itch until you get your hands on the wheel of a Chalmers. If you are willing to take a chance, write us.

### Here's Just About All You Can Ask In a Motor Car

In a Chalmers "Forty," the car shown in the picture, you can go very far in a day. You can go with smoothness, with ease, with perfect comfort for driver and passengers—100, 200, 300 miles—as fast as you please, over hill and plain, through city and valley and forest.

This splendid car meets the motorist's maximum desire in every direction. It has as much room as any car made. It will carry seven and still have "room for one more."

The 40 h. p. motor gives all the power you can use at any time—the power for mile-a-minute speed, for scampering over hills, for faultless pulling in mud or sand. It gives you smoothness and quietness of operation—economy, too; many "Forty" users average fourteen miles to the gallon of gasoline.

## Chalmers "Forty"

has beauty and finish that suits those who demand the utmost. Handbuffed leather of the finest quality is used in the upholstery. Dash, heel boards and door strips are of Circassian walnut. The painting of a "Forty" is done with extreme care.

The extra long wheel base, the staunch double drop frame, the tilted seats and the long three-quarter elliptic springs make this car as comfortable for the aged as for the vigorous.

A day's ride in some cars leaves your body feeling as though it had been beaten with a board.

Remember, you are buying a car to ride in, not to put in the parlor for an ornament.

In this car you really get just about all anyone can ask to get in a car—reliability, carrying capacity, comfort, beauty, refinement.

And this "Forty" is a Chalmers car. That's something. The owner of a Steinway piano, a Tiffany lamp, a Persian rug, a Roycroft de luxe book has a certain pride in them, simply because they are what they are.

You would have the same pleasant feeling in owning a Chalmers "Forty." It keeps its chin up in any company.

\$2750, including Bosch magneto, Prest-O-Lite tank and gas lamps.

Touring car, five or seven seats; Torpedo, four seats.

Roadster, two, three or four seats.

Let us demonstrate the new model for you.

## Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

(Licensed under Selden Patent)





### A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR A MAN

A gift that is most serviceable, and will add to his comfort.

One pair will be welcomed, a pair for each suit is luxury. Every man knows that

### SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

are the best; most men choose them when buying suspenders.

The beautiful holiday box gives a Christmas touch to the gift.

Price 50 cents from your dealer or from the factory direct to any address.

Silk "Shirley President" Suspenders \$1.00 per pair from the factory. Order to-day and your gift will be mailed to arrive on Christmas.

### SIGNED GUARANTEE ON EVERY PAIR

If you would like three beautiful Art Panels, size 10x14 inches (no advertising), for framing, send 25 cents for the President Calendar. Ready Nov. 15th.

**The C.A. Edgerton Co.**  
SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

1718 Main Street Shirley, Mass.

### The Week of Destiny

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

For those who desire a warm, comfortable house during the cold weather without heating troubles and inconvenience—November 7th to 12th—will be a "Week of Destiny."

During that week, a dealer in nearly every town in the United States will display and demonstrate

### THE JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

He will show you how the JEWELL will do away with all your heating worries. How it will automatically adjust the drafts and always keep your home at just the temperature you desire.

He will demonstrate to you how, by means of the simple time-clock attachment, the JEWELL will give you a cool house to sleep in—yet start the fire for you before you awake, giving you a warm house to dress in.

You will see how the JEWELL will pay for itself by greatly decreasing your coal bills—because it never wastes a pound of fuel.

The dealer will install the JEWELL in your home on 30 days' free trial, and we guarantee it permanently free of mechanical defects. If you don't know the name of the dealer in your town, write us. We will tell you, and send you our illustrated booklet, "The House Comfortable" for your trouble.

THE JEWELL MANUFACTURING CO.  
86 N. Green St., Auburn, N. Y.



### Successful Egg Farming

Among people who can afford luxuries there is great demand for a regular supply of fresh eggs. The few growers who can furnish them regularly, winter and summer alike, get very high prices.

### The Corning Egg-Book

(entitled "\$6.41 per Hen per Year"), tells how two men, in poor health, starting four years ago with only thirty hens, made from their little egg-farm a clear profit of over \$12,000 last year. It tells all about their experience, their failures, their methods and how others, men or women, with good sense, care and faithful work can make money in the same way. Not a detail left out.

The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., and we have made arrangements to make this

SPECIAL OFFER:—For \$1.00 (cash, money order or check) we will send postpaid the Corning Egg-Book and the Farm Journal for two years, and American Poultry Advocate two years, all for \$1.00 if order is sent at once to

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE  
81 Hodgkins Block Syracuse, N. Y.

"I seen you when you fought that duel with that fellow. That was a sure fine fight," he praised. The star was flattered. He let Sandy feel of his arm.

"Great muscle that. I'm proud o' that, my boy," he said with a smile. Sandy looked at him. He was fresh and chipper—not tired and worn like the train men. Sandy jumped at the opportunity.

"I'll give your muscle better chance than a sword. I'll get you loose on a snow-shovel."

THE star actor was insulted. He said so several times. The dignity of his profession had been insulted. Yet after Sandy McNutt had pleaded with him, had insisted, the big playman, whose word was supposed to be law, and whose will iron, said that he would come. He did more. He opened the lockers of his private car. There were supplies there that were invaluable to a relief expedition to a stricken train. The other men of his company took their cues and also enlisted. . . . They borrowed shovels and started off. Close beside Sandy walked a young man, a slim sprig of a young fellow, who had been the first to volunteer service. The others had followed. The slim young fellow seemed to enjoy Sandy, and he told him that his name was Harold Montmerency. In turn, Sandy enjoyed him.

The slender file of men made packs of the provisions from the hand-car and started a battle with the snow that filled the long cuts along the narrow railroad pass between the hills. It was hard work, cold work, tiresome work, and gradually there were deserters. The big actor soon tired of fighting against the snow and the cold. He preferred to do his fighting before an audience. When he started to go back, Sandy did not stop him. He was disgusted.

Finally there were four of them left, and they made a headway of perhaps two miles from Slide Hill. . . . They rested upon their shovels. The day was closing. It seemed like a hopeless battle.

"They're bound to get aid and our trip will have been of no use," said one of the party. "Some of the farmers around there will come to their help."

Sandy shook his head.

"There isn't a farmhouse within five miles of the Winniebrook trestle," he said. "We can't give up. We can't. They need us."

But the man who had protested was stubborn and one other weakly agreed with him. Harold Montmerency, whom Sandy had been inclined to laugh at at first, refused their overtures.

"I'll stick," he said, gamely, and Sandy that moment forgave him some of the foppish effeminacies that he had held against him at first. . . . The others turned back. Sandy and the English actor pressed forward into the dusk.

ONE hour—seventy feet gained; the next hour, fifty feet. Then—darkness and Sandy lighted his lantern. After that an easier stretch, another mile or two gained, and then—muscles will not stand forever, and the two men knew that they were exhausted.

"I feel like an awful bounder," said the Englishman, "for wanting to rest—just a little while."

Sandy held his lantern high and looked at him. The man was pale from fatigue and his hands were blistered from the heavy shovel to the point of bleeding. The railroader made no hesitation.

"We'll camp here a while," he said.

And when his companion offered to help him get fence-rails to start a fire, Sandy swore for the first time and bade him be quiet. . . . In a little time there was a mighty blaze in progress, there by the side of the deserted railroad. Sandy dug a shelter in the snow-banks, and within the warmth of the fire the delicate young Englishman drifted off into sleep. . . . Sandy did not sleep. He sat close by the fire for long hours, making sure that the Englishman should not freeze toes or fingers, and he was thinking, thinking, thinking all the while, thinking of that train in distress there at the forlorn Winniebrook, thinking of a girl who had mocked him at a dance, and who had only been loved more than ever thereafter, thinking again of the train at the wicked trestle in the gorge. One by one the stars came twinkling out—the storm was beginning to pass away—and Sandy began to gain comfort from them. They seemed the only things that brought him close to the world. It was unearthly there at the summit of the hills. In the clear starlight he could vaguely see the gaunt pines, and all the time he could hear the rustle of the wind through their branches. . . . It was still cold, very cold. But he saw to it all the time that the fire was fed and the sleeping man, who might have been dreaming that he rested in his own cozy English home, kept warm. . . . Then he began to grow restless, although it was still hours



### Differences in Good Clothes

Few men realize that there is a difference—a wide difference—in first-grade clothes.

This exists because of the variable standards in clothes making—because few makers are willing to sacrifice the commercial to art in their product.

### ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

Adler-Rochesters, for example, are the finest first-grade clothes. Because their every standard—in style, in fit, in tailoring, in materials—is infinitely higher than any others.

You can easily prove this to be the fact. Go to the Adler-Rochester dealer in your town, and ask him to show you.

We will gladly send his name and address—together with a copy of the season's most authoritative style book—upon request. Write us today. Ask for Edition B.

L. ADLER, BROS. & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Improved  
**Duofold**  
Health Underwear

**EVEN** a sheep wears his wool on the outside. That's where it is in Duofold.

The inner fabric hasn't a thread of wool in it. Only fine cotton, linen or silk touches you. The outer fabric is of wool, pure silk or silk-line, as you prefer.—Two light-weight fabrics in one; with air-space between.

You feel none of the crawly, prickly sensation induced by an all-wool garment; none of the clammy feeling that a solid cotton garment gives. You feel no weight.

Duofold is as easy as your skin. It keeps you dry and evenly warm all the time indoors or out. And as to style, it is the leading fashion among well-dressed men everywhere.

Single garments and union suits in all weights and various shades. Money back if not satisfied. Your dealer will supply you. Or if necessary write to us. We'll arrange for you to get what you want. Don't "put up" with something else. You don't have to.

Shall we send you the Duofold style booklet? It gives facts about hygienic dress that every modern man should read.

Duofold Health Underwear Co., Mohawk, N. Y.  
Robischon & Peckham Co., Selling Agents  
349 Broadway, New York

"Get next" to this label  
PAT. MAR. 23, 1902  
**Duofold**



## Real Food Clean and Fresh

**DON'T** think of Uneeda Biscuit as a mere lunch necessity, or as a bite between meals.

**Uneeda Biscuit are the most nutritious food made from flour, and are full of energizing, strength-giving power.**

Uneeda Biscuit are always crisp and fresh and delicious when you buy them. Their sensible, dust tight, moisture proof packages prevent the unclean, tough condition so common to ordinary crackers.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



(Never sold in bulk)

**5c**

for a package

## Unless Your Dentifrice Overcomes "Acid Mouth," It Doesn't Save Teeth



You use a dentifrice to cleanse and *preserve* the teeth—and by preserving the teeth is meant *saving them from decay*. The only truly efficacious dentifrice, therefore, is the one that gets at the *cause of decay*. This, dentists agree, is mostly "acid mouth," which breaks through the enamel and leaves the tooth structure vulnerable.

Do not be lured into a feeling of false security through pleasant odor or flavor—or by lather which only *seems* to clean. Use the dentifrice whose sole *reason for its long existence* is the fact that it scientifically and surely removes destructive acid conditions in the mouth and that it cleans and **SAVES TEETH**. This is

## PEBECO Tooth Paste

We invite you to try it at our expense. See below.

The use of this wonderful, efficient dentifrice has long been strongly urged by leading dentists, for it not only overcomes acidity thoroughly and completely, but is a positive antiseptic, destroying all harmful bacteria.

Pebeco is also a perfect *cleansing* agent, polishing and whitening the teeth and preventing the decomposition of food particles, thus insuring a sweet, wholesome breath.

It leaves a refreshed, revitalized sensation in the mouth and entire oral cavity. Prove for yourself, at our expense, the truth of these extraordinary claims.

### Trial Tube and Acid-Test Papers Sent on Request

which enable you to determine scientifically whether you have acid mouth, and demonstrate how Pebecco will overcome it. Send your address.

Pebeco Tooth Paste originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany, and has been sold all over the world for many years in large 50c tubes, or mailed on receipt of price. So small a quantity is used each time that Pebecco is very economical.

**TEST PAPERS**  
For Diagnosing the Mouth Condition  
LEHN & FINK, Sole U. S. Licensees, PEBECO  
104 William Street New York City

LEHN & FINK  
104 William St., New York  
Producers of Lehn & Fink's River's  
Talcum Powder

An Art Calendar For a Promise—10c  
Price Without the Promise—15c



## "Don't envy a good complexion; use Pompeian and have one"

Is the glance of admiration which you direct at a good complexion entirely one of admiration? Doesn't just a little envy creep in—the wish that you had such a complexion?



### For Her

No need for envy—need only for Pompeian Massage Cream. Read what Pompeian did for this New York woman:

"I bought a jar of Pompeian Cream and had used it according to directions for three or four weeks when I happened to be invited to dine with friends whom I had not seen for several weeks. This was the remark with which I was greeted when I arrived:—'What *have* you been doing to yourself! You look as if you had been *made over new*!' As I knew that the fresh, healthy appearance of my skin was due to the use of Pompeian, this honest tribute to its merits may not come amiss. Yours very truly" (name withheld by request).

The fresh, healthy appearance of her skin. There you have it! Color! Natural, youthful freshness from the use of Pompeian!

### For Him

It is natural to envy the "clean-cut" man, the man with the clear, clean healthy skin, of whom big executives have often said, "I like to have that man around. He is so clean and wholesome-looking." Such a man gets more easily the *right* position and the *right* salary.

The sluggish blood that comes from office life; the grime of factories; the soot of cities and the dust of travel, all work against a man's looking "clean-cut." Any man desirous of social or business position today must constantly fight against those conditions of modern life that tend to discount his asset of clean, wholesome looks.

Pompeian does cleanse, improve and invigorate the skin marvelously. It rubs in and rubs out. Nothing is left on the face but an athletic glow, and in time a wonderfully clear, healthy, wholesome skin. It is easy to be a "clean-cut" man if Pompeian is used faithfully.

**Trial jar** sent for 6c (coin or stamps). For years you have heard of Pompeian's merits and benefits. Won't you take action now and test Pompeian for yourself? Your only regret will be that you didn't know Pompeian sooner. Clip the coupon for trial jar, picture or both.

### A Rare Picture Offer!

A beautiful and expensive color picture and calendar combined for only 10c. What a chance to decorate a "den," a living or bed room, or get a handsome 1911 calendar for your office!



All Dealers  
50c, 75c, & \$1

Art store value of Turner's "Pompeian Beauty" at least \$1.50. Our regular advertised price 15c. But if you will agree to the promise on coupon here you may have this "Pompeian Beauty" for 10c. (Only one copy to each person.) Price 15c if you don't care to make the promise.

**Our Guarantee.** If you are not satisfied that this "Pompeian Beauty" has an actual art value of at least \$1.50, or if for any reason you are disappointed, we will return your money.

Size—17 in. by 12 in.—an ideal framing size, and a picture worthy of a good frame.

*Note.* The frame you see is only printed (but in colors) on the picture. A hanger is attached for use if picture is not to be framed. Clip the coupon now.

This Coupon good for only 1 "Pompeian Beauty" at 10c.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.

3 Prospect Street Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen: You will know by the amount of stamps or money I enclose whether I wish a trial jar of Pompeian (6c), or a copy of the 1911 "Pompeian Beauty" (by Turner) 10c, or both (16c). For letting me have this "Pompeian Beauty" for 10c I promise to give to 2 friends the picture coupons which come with the picture.

Name.....  
Street.....  
Address.....  
City.....State.....



# C·M·C GARTER

"The Garter Without Objections"

Men Prefer it because it

Will not Tear the Stocking.  
Will not Bind the Leg.  
Will not Unfasten or Slip.  
Each Garter for either Leg.  
No cords to Chafe or Break.

## Simple Operation Explained

The end of the elastic band around the leg (B) is attached to the swivel stud (A). It swings entirely around the pivot, adjusting the C-M-C Garter for either right or left leg. The end (C) snaps over the swivel stud, making the simplest and most secure fastening.

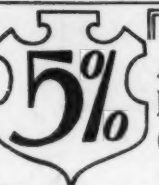
## The C-M-C Clasp

(D) grips the sock firmly—lies flat on the leg—does not bunch up the sock—and closing on a cushion cannot tear the finest fabric.

The Best Men's Garter Ever Made

25 cents will convince you  
The best dealers have them, or sample pair by mail. Send your dealer's name and 25 cents.

Clark Mfg. Co.  
246 C Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
New York, 377 Broadway



And Your  
Money Payable  
On Demand

is a pretty attractive proposition, but that's just what we offer you—just what all our customers have received for 15 years.

Every dollar you invest with us is amply secured by the first mortgages on high class real estate.

We have never been a day late in mailing checks, either for dividends or withdrawals. Our plan of doing business is ample, safe, conservative.

Write for Booklet  
Telling All About It.

Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.  
1070 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

### An Unstopped Safety Blade

gives no more satisfaction than an old fashioned razor does without stopping it. You can save money for blades and have them as keen as when new if you stop them with a

## Pullman Stropper

Automatic Safety Razor

Any one can use it. It can't be used wrong. Just hold the Stropper against the Stop and Stop. Pullman Stroppers are made for any standard thin blade. We don't include the leather stop because a good one costs a dollar by itself.

**\$100**

If your dealer can't supply the Pullman Stropper send us his name and \$1.00, stating what razor you use. Try it 10 days—your money back if you want it, without argument.

**PULLMAN MFG. CO.**  
17 Allen St. Rochester, N. Y.

### "Dolorie" Fob

Patented

Any desired monogram at one third to one fifth the price charged by other manufacturers. Monogram illustrated Actual Size.

Best quality swivel used; Monogram and mountings heavily gold plated, 18 K. (warranted) and polished. Double grosgrain ribbon throughout of pure (Italian) silk. Neat and attractive—very much in vogue—suitable for all dress.

**Monogram and Fob Complete Only \$1.00**

Sent prepaid the day order is received. Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Our big catalog "F" of diamonds, watches, and fine jewelry sent free.

**John DeLaurie Mfg. Jeweler**  
Dept. "F" 43 W. 12th St. Boston, Mass.

No. 180  
Order by Number  
Fob is Six Inches Long

from daylight. That intangible purpose impelled him on. When he was not thinking of the girl he was thinking of that trouble at the Winniebrook. . . . He bent over the actor, and with some difficulty awakened him.

"I must be getting on," he said. The other roused himself and sat up with some difficulty.

"I'm ready," he said, resolutely. "No, you're not," Sandy contradicted. "You're in no shape to go on, and I ain't a going to let you."

The Englishman expostulated, but Sandy's word was to be obeyed. He brought a great stack of fence-rails for fuel, left a quantity of the provisions, and cautioned the other to keep warm.

"I'll get some one back to you soon," was his cheery farewell. Then he was off on his pondering, snow-filled way, his lantern shining brightly for a long time as he rounded the curve of the railroad.

In after years Sandy was to read of the triumphs of this young Englishman many times. He was not to forget this, the last time he was to see him. There had been too clear an impression upon him. He had been refreshed by the rest. He felt strong enough to conquer the world, even though he had added many pounds to the pack upon his back. His stout shovel bent with a new energy at the drifts. Then there would be wind-swept stretches where progress was comparatively easy. After that the heavy snow-drifts again and hard work with his shovel.

He was within four miles of the Winniebrook now. Now three. And a great fatigue came over him. It was beginning to tell upon him. He sank to his knees in the snow.

"God, I can't give up," his lips said. And God must have heard, for after a moment he struggled to his feet once again and went staggering forward.

AS THE train ceased its crawling pace and came to a sharp stop, Helen knew that something must be wrong. For a moment after they were halted there was a great silence, one of those mighty silences that always precedes disaster. The next minute spelled disaster, a crackling and a crashing, a roar and a clatter of minor crashings. After that another intense silence. Then Helen heard men shout, caught the light of lanterns without the car window.

She knew that she had been fearfully silly to start for Rockville in such a storm—all the Somerset folks had warned her against it. But she had promised Rapley that she would go with him to the Fire Department dance that night, and she hated to have it said that she ever broke her word. So she had started forth. As the train moved off into the storm she saw that it was much worse than she had first imagined. There were few passengers, only one other woman beside herself. At first she contented herself by thinking that they might be a little late. Then she knew that they would be very late. It seemed from what she could gather of the talk of the men that the situation was at its very height on the Upper Wyandotte—the worst storm the division had ever known. She thought of Rapley and the strain that must come upon him. In her heart of hearts she wished him well.

It had been hours and hours and hours, and then that stop in the dark late at night, then the crash, then the deep silence. Finally the conductor of the train came through the cars. He was very pale and suffering from a suppressed excitement. The men clustered about him. Helen tiptoed close to the group and listened.

"... A narrow escape, a God's miracle that they were not all at the bottom of the Winniebrook. A good engineer, that Lew Fuller in the cab. He never trusted the trestle. He had instinct—horse sense. He had stopped the engine to make sure. A good engineer to make sure. Then he had seen right under the glow of his headlight that old structure waver, had heard it collapse into the gorge just as Hep Russell had predicted it would go."

AFTER that more hours and hours and hours. Then the baggage man had unearthed that old field set from a forgotten kit-box. One of the passengers had once dabbled at amateur telegraphy, and he it was who climbed the nearest pole, and cut the wire in to Rockville. After that the wind had made a mockery of his enterprise, and he had returned to the cold train to wait with the others the coming of relief.

Hunger loses its acute pain with advancing hours and overwhelming fatigue replaces. So it was that a long day passed while Eight of the T. & S. stood helpless at the entrance of the Winniebrook and her passengers crawled out to see the fate that they had so narrowly missed. The long day passed and the engine fires died;

the stoves in the cars became cold and some of the men busied themselves to find coats to wrap about the women. Trunks were opened, there was plenty of clothing, but the food was running low. Actual famine—the thing that they had read about in India or China or those other places at the far side of the globe—seemed close at hand.

The day died. The lamps were burned out, and throughout that night Helen sat alone in the cold dark cars, looking out up at the stars and wondering if God in His mercy could let His people starve to death. When the second day broke, the storm had ceased; it was clear again. The sun dazzled brilliantly upon the snowy hillsides and almost gave promises of relief.

Relief! They had been long, long hours without food, most of them. The last of the rations of Number Eight, a few crackers, were handed to each of the women. Helen felt choked as she nibbled them. She felt that she might not easily forget the hungry, unshaven faces that watched her eat those last crumbs. After that, what?

There was a kind-faced man, a drummer, who looked something like Helen's daddy, and to him she came the closest for support. He was wholly a man, and she felt an overwhelming sense of comfort in his protection. Throughout that second night, when she sat alone in the dark coach, she had bade him be near her. She felt safe with him near.

So when he came back through the car with less of the worn look on his face and the least bit of a smile on his lips she knew that something had happened. She clutched at his sleeve.

"Tell me," she said faintly. He reached into the pocket of his overcoat. He drew a package from it. Her eyes opened wide.

He slowly opened the package.

"For you," he said. She screamed with delight. If it had been a diamond brooch she could have had no greater joy, and there it was, a humble sandwich, a copartnership of meat and bread, fresh and appetizing. There were others, many others. Her eyes filled with tears.

"Tell me, tell me," she said. "A messenger has worked his way through the drifts down from Rockville. He brought these and more. How he did it no one knows. It must have been a superhuman thing to get across the gorge and the creek. He had a hard fight—"

BUT she did not hear him. A messenger from headquarters. Rapley! Rapley knew that she was coming back; it was Rapley who had braved the blizzard. . . . She gave little gurgles of happiness, Rapley. . . . But there was that Mr. McNutt, who had proposed to her at the leap year dance, working his way down the car aisle, all the others following after him. She did not understand. Rapley? Sandy paused beside her. He closed his eyes slowly as if he could not believe them. Then he opened them again and grasped the hand- rests of the car seats for support.

"You—you here," he gasped.

She spoke quickly.

"The messenger from Rockville, Mr. McNutt?" she demanded.

He did not understand.

"I came down from Rockville," he said slowly. "I—"

She gave a little hysterical cry and she caught his hand. . . . She gave it quick little hugs, and the others turned away. . . . After a long time, this:

"How did you know?"

"Know what?"

"That I was on this train."

Sandy never dissembled.

"I didn't know," he said frankly. "I only knew that Eight was in trouble at the Winniebrook, and I had to get to her. Wasn't that right?"

She did not answer in speech. She simply caught his rough old hand in hers and squeezed it again and again and again.

THE other day King Snowden, our general manager, went up to the Middle Division to put a new superintendent in office, a man whom he calculates is going to do wonders in straightening out that core of our main line. The man's name was A. H. McNutt, but King Snowden seemed to address himself to Mrs. McNutt.

"He's got to make good, this man of yours," said the general manager in his big, hearty way. "He's got the hardest and the best proposition in the East. There isn't a mileage tonnage proposition like it in the State. Somehow I feel that he'll make good in it."

"Sandy always does make good," said Mrs. McNutt proudly.

"In the railroad business, sometimes. I'm afraid I'd a failed in the grocery trade, though," laughed Sandy.

Which goes to show that a man with a memory never forgets.

## STOP JOLTING

## IT'S DANGEROUS

### An eminent medical authority says:—

"The passengers as well as the driver (of a motor car) should pay especial attention to the muscular support of the abdominal viscera just as they should in railway cars, or in a carriage, or any other conveyance, since the jolting of the vehicle over ruts and obstructions in the road tends to produce prolapse of the stomach, kidneys, intestines and liver, if the spinal and abdominal muscles are not kept in proper balance of contraction. Neglect of this simple precaution may also lead to the dislocation of the kidneys by a severe jolt which occurs while muscles and ligaments supporting these organs are unduly relaxed."

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### THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER

and you'll need no cure.

The Truffault-Hartford positively eliminates jolt, jar and vibration. It imparts a smooth, easy motion to an automobile even when the road is extremely rough.

It promotes comfort and in so doing conserves health.

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# The wise housewife says FAIRBANK'S

## Gold Dust

is a sanitary cleaner. It searches out every germ and impurity and says to it—"Begone!"

It is the modern short-cut to easy housework. Gold Dust does more work, more kinds of work, quicker and better work than any other cleanser.

Gold Dust cleans anything and everything about the house—dishes, clothes, floors and doors, pots and pans, bathrooms, refrigerators, brooms, brushes, etc. It cuts dirt and grease like magic, and saves all hard rubbing and scrubbing.

Buy Gold Dust today.

Use Gold Dust for washing dishes, scrubbing floors, cleaning woodwork, oil-cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brasswork, cleaning bath-room pipes, refrigerators, etc., softening hard water, washing clothes and making the finest soft soap.

"Let the Gold Dust  
Twins do your  
work"



## Fairy Soap

People who use it have often asked: "How can you make as good a soap as Fairy for 5c?" And when the price of the edible products from which Fairy is made goes soaring, it is sometimes a pretty delicate problem. Only years of soap-making experience and the aid of a wonderful organization make it possible.

Fairy Soap—the **white, handy, floating, oval cake**—is the best soap value in the market today.

Try it for your toilet and know the true meaning of soap luxury.

Fairy Soap has always won highest possible honors wherever exhibited in competition. At St. Louis and Portland Expositions Fairy was awarded first place over all other soaps.

"Have you a little 'Fairy' in  
your home?"



## Sunny Monday

Laundry Soap

Sunny Monday Soap is different from any other laundry soap, and combines the virtues of all with the faults of none. It contains no rosin. The fats and oils used in Sunny Monday cost several times as much as rosin, but Sunny Monday has just that much added value and efficiency. Sunny Monday is white; it looks and is pure.

Sunny Monday is a wonderful **dirt-starter** and will wash woolens and flannels without shrinking, colored goods without fading, the finest fabrics without injury. It will wash equally well in hot, cold, lukewarm, boiling, hard or soft water. All waters look alike to Sunny Monday.

Because of its purity, and freedom from rosin, Sunny Monday has greater cleansing power than other soaps, and one bar of Sunny Monday is worth two bars of any yellow laundry soap.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away  
your troubles"



THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY—MAKERS—CHICAGO



"Coffee? Yes"



"Mighty poor lately"



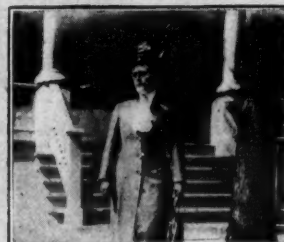
"Same old story"



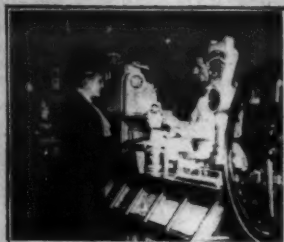
"Can't we get GOOD coffee?"



"What a shame"



"If it's to be had, I'll get it"



"New but absolutely reliable, Madam"



"I'll soon know"



"One for the cup, one for the pot"



"Won't Tom be tickled?"



"But it cost less"



"Can it be better?"



"It certainly IS"



"Now, Tom, don't say that"



"Try it"



"Well?"



"Your right"



"It's great"



"Yours truly—eh?"



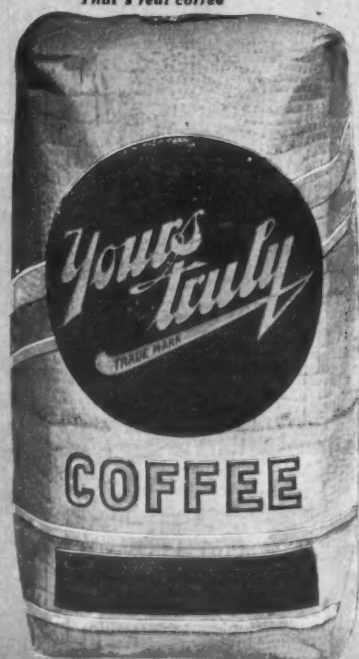
"That's real coffee"



"Now you've got it"



"Yours truly"



So now, instead of saying "Give me a pound of your best coffee say "A pound of **Yours truly** Coffee." You'll get *really* best coffee—the first Standard National Brand ever marketed—the same everywhere and you'll save money. Ask *your* grocer for

**Yours truly**  
TRADE MARK  
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